FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in Summerville, S. C., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, and adjourned Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Capers was the presiding Bishop. The session was one of great interest, and the important business of the occasion was despatched with great harmony. The following are the appointments of the Parishes:

Charleston District—C. BETTS, P. E.

Charleston—Cumberland, W. Smith, Superintendent; Cumberland, John T. Wightman; Trinity, C. H. Pritchard; Bethel, Jos. Cross; St. Jomes, Allen McConnell; W. M. Wightman, Ed. S. C. Advocate; B. Jenkins and C. Taylor, Missionaries to China.
Black Swamp Circuit—M. A. McKibben, O. A. Darby.
Savannah River Mission—J. F. Fleming; one to be supplied.
Ockotee River—One to be supplied.
Beaufort—G. W. Moore, J. W. Faulkner.
Walterboro' Circuit—A. M. Chrietzberg, G. W. Jay.
Combahee Mission—J. P. Coburn, A. H. Harrison.
Ashepoo Mission—P. G. Bowman.
Round O Mission—P. A. M. Williams.
Orangeburg Circuit—W. H. Fleming, J. S. Ervine.
Barnwell Circuit—W. Crook, W. H. Lawton.
Graniteville and Aiken—J. R. Pickett.
Cypress Circuit—W. P. Mouzon, W. W. Jones.
Pon Pon Mission—W. C. Kirkland.
Edisto Island—C. Wilson, H. A. Bass.
Cooper River Circuit—J. T. Kilgo, J. D. M. Crook.
Cooper River Mission—D. L. Simons.
St. Andrews Mission—To be supplied.

Cokesbury District—S. LEARD, P. E.

Cokesbury Circuit—R. J. Boyd, W. M. Crayton.
Edgefield—M. L. Puckett, A. L. Smith.
Pendleton—S. H. Browne, W. B. Currie.
Pickens—Jos. Parker.
Greenville Station—J. A. Mood.
Greenville Circuit—S. Townsend.
Mount Tryon Mission—D. D. Byers
Union Circuit—W. A. Gamewell, A. H. Leker.
Lemons Circuit—H. Bass.
Newberry—C. S. Walker, A. B. McGilvary.
Jas. W. Weightman, teacher in Cokesbury school

Columbia District—S. W. CAPERS, P. E.

Columbia—Washington St., C. Murchison; Marion St., H. C. Parsons.
Columbia Circuit—M. L. Banks.
Congaree Mission—N. Talley.
Lexington Circuit—J. W. J. Harris, E. A. Price.
Winnsborough Circuit—J. A. Porter, Williamson Smith.
Lancaster Circuit—A. J. Cauthen.
Camden Circuit—W. Martin.
Wateree Mission—D. G. McDaniel; one to be supplied.
Long Town Mission—L. A. Johnsen.
Darlington Circuit—S. Jones, A. P. Martin.
Sumterville Station—F. A. Mood.
Sumterville Circuit—C. McLeod, W. W. Mood.
Santee Circuit—J. W. North.
Upper Santee Mission—A. P. Avant; one to be supplied.
H. Spain, Agent for Sunday Schools.

Georgetown District—D. DERRICK, P. E.

Georgetown—H. A. C. Walker.
Santee Mission—M. Eddy.
Sawpit Mission—Thos. Rayner.
Black River and Pedee.—J. L. Stanford and W. A. Clarke.
Black River Circuit—H. E. Ogburn, G. W. Stokes.
Black Mingo Mission—F. Rush.
Conwayboro' Circuit—D. McDonald.
Waccamaw Mission—J. A. Mirrick, W. Carson.
Marion—J. Stacy.
Marion Circuit—A. W. Walker, W. M. Easterlin.
Bennettsville—R. P. Franks.
Society Hill Mission—J. P. Hughes.
Cheraw—E. J. Meynardier.
Cheraw Mission—W. J. Jackson.
Chesterfield Circuit—D. W. Seale.
Wadesboro'—T. Mitchell.
Wadesborough Circuit—J. H. Zimmerman, W. Hutto.
Albemarle—A. Ewing.
T. R. Walsh, President Carolina Female College.

Lincolnton District—H. H. DURANT, P. E.

Charlotte—J. W. Miller.
Charlotte Circuit—P. F. Kistler, D. May.
Pleasant Grove—W. C. Patterson.
Concord—W. S. Haltom.
Lincolnton—L. M. Little.
Spartanburg—W. A. McSwain.
Spartanburg Circuit—H. M. Mood.
Rutherford—J. H. Robinson.
Catawba—L. Scarborough.
South Mountain—To be supplied.
Shelby—C. O. Lamotte.
Morganton—W. C. Clarke, J. Finger.
Lenoir—A. G. Stacy.
Yorkville—W. E. Boon.
Yorkville Circuit—A. R. L. Abernathy.

A. M. Shipp, Professor North Carolina University.

James T. Munds, left without an appointment on account of ill health.

J. W. Kelly and S. W. Daves, transferred to the Pacific Annual Conference.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1853.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The tolls received on the F. and W. Plank Road during December, amounted to $2,131 20—a much larger amount than ever before received.

MORE PLANK ROADS.—The Milton Chronicle urges the construction of a plank road from that town to Graham, in Alamance county, so as to connect with the road now in progress from Graham, through the coal fields, to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. Books of subscription for the road are to be opened immediately.

Books are opened at Greensborough and at Union Factory, in Randolph, for $30,000 of stock to build a Branch Plank Road from the F. & W. road, west of Ashborough, to Greensborough.

And it is proposed at Greensborough to build another road from that place to Dixon's Foundry there to connect with the Gulf and Graham road, thence through the Coal region to Fayetteville. This will be 26 miles long, requiring $35,000.

Sixteen miles of the Anson Plank Road, between Cheraw and Wadesborough, are completed.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.—The Senior Editor of the Observer has been appointed to receive subscriptions to the proposed National Monument to the memery of Mr. Clay.

He hopes that many of the devoted friends and admirers of the great Statesman will come forward and place in his hands their contributions for this patriotic work. His engagements will not admit of his calling on any one for a contribution; but he trusts that that will not prevent such a subscription here as will manifest the feeling of affection, respect, and gratitude which North Carolina Whigs at least feel for the person and services of their late leader.

The Asheville Messenger announces that Burgess S. Gaither, Esq will be a candidate for Congress in the Buncombe District.

A LONG DISTRICT.—A correspondent dubs this "the Pee Dee, Cape Fear, and Atlantic Congressional District." It extends from Richmond county to the Ocean.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—A correspondent directs our attention to the act passed by the late Legislature "to encourage Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts." It was presented by Mr. Woodfin, as chairman of the Senate's Committee on the subject, having received the unanimous sanction of that committee, consisting of Messrs. Woodfin, Steele, Parks, Boyd, Cunningham, McMillan, Cowper, Speight and Clark. Its main provisions are, that any Agricultural Society, not exceeding one in each county, which shall raise $50, shall, on getting that fact certified under the seal of the Clerk of the County Court, be entitled to receive a like sum from the State Treasury, the whole to be expended under the direction of the Society for Premiums, &c. It is to be hoped that every county in the State will soon be entitled to claim the benefit of this act. And we venture to say, that for every $100 thus expended in any county, the citizens will be $1000 richer, in the increased productions resulting from the emulation thus excited.

We take it for granted that the Cumberland County Society will avail itself of this wise provision.

THE NEW CABINET.—We have not only Whig but Locofoco authority for saying, that there is great difficulty and bitterness among the Locofocos as to who shall compose Gen. Pierce's Cabinet. The Locofoco Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says,—

"Enough is known of the Cabinet arrangements to show that Gen. Pierce has been disappointed in obtaining the services of some of those on whom he most relied to give strength and consistency to his counsels; and that there is little probability of the formation of such a Cabinet as will either harmonize among themselves or give satisfaction to all the different interests of the Democratic party.

"Meanwhile, difficulties are to be thrown in the way of the new administration by its own friends, in relation to foreign affairs, which it will hardly have strength to overcome. If the tone of the Democracy in Congress and in the press be responded to by the Administration, complication with foreign powers cannot be avoided.

"There is nothing to be feared as to the result, even of a war with England, Spain and France, but the question is whether we had not better "bide our time?"

In another letter he says,—

"The Cabinet of Gen. Pierce is so far formed, that it is certain that all sections and factions of the democratic party will be represented in it.—Gen. Dix will be the member from New York, and Mr. Medary the member from Ohio.

"The Secretaryship of State, since Senator Hunter has declined, will be filled either by Senator Mason of Virginia, Mr. George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania, or Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts."

It is believed in Washington that Senator Hunter refused to accept office because Mr. Dix (abolitionist.) was to be associated with him. Further, that the Southern Senators will oppose Mr. Dix's confirmation, and the Northern Senators return the compliment by opposing Jefferson Davis's confirmation.

A writer says, "the next administration will be greatly annoyed by the filibustering of its friends. Mr. Cass will attempt to drive them into extremities against England, while Mr. Soule and others will press them into a collision with Spain."

The stages on the Wilmington and Manchester Road are now running, and can carry 50 passengers a day.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We find in the National Intelligencer of Monday last, an important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Taney, with regard to "contracts entered into by citizens of the United States for money or supplies to be employed in military operations against the people or territory of any nation at the time in amity with the United States." The effect of the decision is to declare such contracts illegal and null.

The decision was given in a case of appeal from the decree of the District Court of Texas.

It seems that in 1836, certain citizens of the United States entered into a contract with Gen. T. J. Chambers of Texas, which contract, (says the decision,) "between Gen. T. Jefferson Chambers, of the Texan army, of the first part, and Morgan Neville and six others who are named in the agreement, of the city of Cincinnati, of the second part, proceeds to recite the motives and inducements of the parties in the following words:

"That the said party of the second part being desirous of assisting the said Gen. T. Jefferson Chambers, who is now engaged in raising, arming, and equipping volunteers for Texas, and who is in want of means therefor, and being extremely desirous to advance the cause of freedom and independence of Texas, have agreed to purchase of the said T. Jefferson Chambers of his private estate the lands hereinafter described."

And after this recital follows the agreement of Chambers to sell and convey to them the land described in the agreement, situated in Texas, for the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, which he acknowledged that he had received in their notes payable in equal instalments of four, six, and twelve months, and he covenanted that he had a good title to this land and would convey it with general warranty. There are other stipulations on the part of Chambers to secure the title to the parties which it is unnecessary to state, as they are not material to the questions before the Court."

According to contract, the notes given were all paid to Chambers, but he refused to convey the land. A bill was filed in the District Court of Texas to obtain the execution of the contract. "To this bill," we quote from the decision, "the respondent (Chambers) demurred, and the principal question which arises on the demurrer is, whether the contract was a legal one, and such as can be enforced by either party in a Court of the United States. It appears on the face of it, and by the averments of the appellants in their bill, that it was made in Cincinnati, with a general in the Texan army, who was then engaged in raising, arming, and equipping volunteers for Texas, to carry on hostilities with Mexico; and that one of the inducements of the appellants in entering into this contract and advancing the money was to assist him in accomplishing those objects.

The District Court decided that the contract was illegal and void, and sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill; and we think that the decision was right.

The validity of this contract depends upon the relations in which this country then stood to Mexico and Texas; and the duties which these relations imposed upon the Government and citizens of the United States.

Texas had declared itself independent a few months previous to this agreement. But it had not been acknowledged by the United States; and the constituted authorities charged with our foreign relations regarded the treaties we had made with Mexico as still in force and obligatory upon both nations. By the treaty of limits, Texas had been admitted by our Government to be a part of the Mexican Territory; and by the first article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, it was declared "that there should be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or place." These treaties, while they remained in force, were by the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law, and binding not only upon the Government, but upon every citizen. No contract could lawfully be made in violation of their provisions."

The decision then recites various official documents showing that the U. S. Government did not regard the independence of Texas as established, and that the contract was made in direct opposition to the policy of the Government, to which it was the duty of every citizen to conform.

The decision of the District Court is also sustained upon the ground that the contract implies, that Gen. Chambers was actually engaged in raising volunteers, &c., in this country, and that the money was furnished to assist that purpose; and that therefore the contract was not only void, but the parties to it were subject to a criminal prosecution for a violation of the neutrality laws.

The law of the land has thus been plainly set forth by the highest judicial tribunal; and it is to be hoped that in view of the consequences of its violation, we shall have to record no more illegal expeditions gotten up against foreign countries by citizens of this. The decision strikes a powerful blow against unlawful expeditions against Cuba, Mexico, &c., indeed against filibustiering in general.

COAL ON RAIL ROADS.—The rate of freight on coal from Cumberland to Baltimore, 190 miles, is $1.75—less than once cent a ton per mile.

During the year 1852, the Reading Rail Road transported to Philadelphia 1,650,912 tons of coal, at $1 30 27-100 cents per ton, making $2,150,677 17. Receipts from all other sources only $329,948 76. Expenses for the year $1,228,639 12. Net profits $1,251,987 29.

The aggregate coal trade for three years past was as follows:—

	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Price in N. York.
1850, Tons,	3,371,420	306,644	$5 a 5 50
1851, "	4,395,239	363,855	5 a 5 50
1852, "	5,018,364	381,000	4 75 a 4 85

AMUSING.—The Goldsborough Patriot comes to us with a long and violent onslaught upon Mr. Clayton, who it says, "rests under the crushing charge of double dealing to the disadvantage of his own country." The Patriot seems to differ with Mr. King, who probably knew all about a matter of which the Patriot seems to know nothing. The "crushing" was all on the other side.

GOOD.—In the House of Representatives on Monday last, leave was refused to Mr. Marshall of California to introduce a resolution to place ten millions in the hands of the next President, to be expended at his discretion, in foreign affairs. Only 26 members voted for leave, whilst 106 voted against it. Truly there is yet some sense in the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives, on Monday last, passed unanimously, a resolution, appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a Bronze Equestrian Statue of Gen. Washington.

Hon. Samuel S. Phelps has been appointed U. S. Senator from Vermont, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Upham.

The Hon. John M. Clayton has been elected Senator in Congress from Delaware, for six years.

The Hon. John Pettit has been elected to supply the place of Mr. Whitcomb, of Illinois, dec'd.

A WHIG GOVERNOR IN MAINE.—The two factions of the Locofoco party in Maine are so bitterly at variance that they have permitted the Whigs to elect Wm. G. Crosby, Governor.

LOCOFOCOISM AND ABOLITIONISM.—Since the triumph of the Whigs in Massachusetts over the coalition of Locofocos and Abolitionists, some of the Locofocos have manifested a disposition to cut loose from their associates, whose aid has thus failed to be any longer profitable. At a Legislative caucus, a few days ago, a preamble and resolution to dissolve the coalition were debated and finally rejected by a large majority.

What think Southern Locofocos of this? "Natural allies of the South," forsooth!

The Locofoco State Convention of Ohio has refused to endorse the Platform adopted by the Baltimore National Convention in June last!

CANADA.—At the State Convention of the Free Democracy of Ohio, last week, Judge Spalding, speaking from an experience of "twenty-five years as a faithful soldier in the ranks of the old Democratic party," said that "he knew all about it, was well acquainted with its tactics, and was free to confess that its object was not to secure the liberty of the people or to promote the public good, but only to obtain the *most offices* and the *fattest cows*."

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—A memorial has been presented to Congress by the numerous stone-masons on the new Capitol buildings at Washington city, who state that they regularly receive $3.25 a day for their work, but that they are each required to pay to the Superintendent, Mr. Strong, $1 a day of their wages! The man must be getting rich fast. He ought to be—not exactly hanged—but decapitated, in political phrase.

The Boards of Aldermen of New York city are notoriously and constantly bribed, in immense sums, to pass contracts to favorites. Nobody pretends to deny that they received large amounts for the privilege of laying down a rail road through Broadway. And a few days ago, when it was proposed to give a man $16,500 for a job, a member of the Board said that the work could be done for a far less sum, but "*that he knew the matter was all settled*"—meaning that the Aldermen were bribed. And so it turned out. The Board at once made the appropriation.

Last week two Police officers were arrested in New York for burglary—taken in the very act—one of them in the store and the other watching outside. The latter was shot in attempting to run away.

Corruption of public officers at the North is truly the order of the day—almost from the highest to the lowest. It is the habit nowadays to put such mean and bad men in office; and its honest emoluments when got are so small compared with what a man of business can make in any respectable calling above ditching, that altogether it is not wonderful, however deplorable, that roguery is practised.

GOING IT.—A resolution is before the Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting the use of tobacco. The *liquor* law is now in force.

A NEW COURSE OF TRADE.—Large shipments of cotton, tobacco, pork, bacon, flour, whiskey, &c. are already mentioned in the Baltimore papers, as made from Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Terre Haute, (Indiana,) and other Western cities for Baltimore via Wheeling. And it is stated that the freight on cotton from Louisville will be 50 per cent. less than when sent to Baltimore via New Orleans, as heretofore.

What a rich return Baltimore is thus beginning to realize for her noble enterprize. She has expended seventeen millions of dollars, in 24 years, in reaching the Ohio with her rail road; but it has been profitably invested.

The prettiest joke of the late session, perhaps, was the way in which the "Democracy" were treated, or rather the way in which they treated themselves, in the election of a Judge. According to the statute, whenever a vacancy happens, on the Circuit Court Bench, the Judge that may be elected to supply the place, *must* be elected to reside in the circuit not then having a resident Judge in it. In electing a Judge in place of Judge Battle, it was found that there were four districts without resident Judges—viz: 1st, 2d, 4th and 7th. The Whigs, generally, were in favor of electing a Judge for the 7th or mountain circuit. That circuit is nearly 300 miles long, the most difficult to traverse of any in the State, and one in which the presence of a resident Judge is more necessary than in any other part of the State. The Whigs felt for the wants of our western brethren, were willing to do them justice, and endeavored again and again, as the journal will show, to elect a Judge for that circuit. But no, the Locofocos in the Senate would not agree to it—they had arranged to give the appointment to Biggs, the leader of the opposition to Internal Improvement in North Carolina—or to Reid, of Duplin, the hero of the odious Senatorial gerrymander. Well, after weeks and weeks of delay, the locos finally succeeded in getting the 3d or Raleigh district selected. They were delighted in thus having cut off Mr. Baxter from the Bench, and Biggs' friends thought the thing was all fixed. But about this time, Mr. Saunders took it into his head, that he would be willing to go on the Bench, if he could not do better. And the Whigs concluded that as the locos *would have* the 3d circuit, they would give their strongest man for Judge. Besides, the Whigs are a just party, and they were willing to bear in mind, that Mr. Saunders had done some service to the State, in the cause of Internal Improvement; and, with the aid of a few democrats, they elected him on the 3d vote. The scene was a rich one, when it was ascertained that Saunders was elected. The Editor of the "Standard" *scowled*"—the locofoco leaders gritted their teeth—whilst the Whigs looked as calm as a summer's morning!

Raleigh Register.

Spot on the Sun.—A writer in the Delaware Republican calls attention to an unusually large spot on the sun, which may be seen through smoked or colored glass. The writer adds: "By a rough measurement of the present spot, I found its diameter to be about thirty-three thousand miles, consequently occupying an area on the sun's surface of eight hundred millions of square miles, equal to four times the superficial contents of the earth. The spot was visible this morning, and quantities of smoked glass were called into requisition in consequence."

DIED,

In this county, on the 16th instant, of Consumption, Mr. JAMES L. MURPHY, eldest son of Thos. R. and Rachael P. Murphy, deceased, aged 21 years 2 months and 19 days. He was a promising youth, and beloved by all his acquaintances. Some months previous to his death, he seemed to have no desire to live longer in this world; but prepared himself for that far and happier world from whence no traveler returns.—[Com.

In Montgomery county, on the 5th instant, TRAVIS C. RUSSELL, son of Eli and Anna Russell, aged 20 years and 15 days. His disease was in the lungs, and lasted about 50 days. He met his fate without complaint, and left satisfactory testimony with his friends of his preparation for a better world. He was much esteemed, and is universally lamented.—[Com.

In Person county, on the 8th inst, THOMAS L. McGEHEE, Esq., in the 34th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 18—Str Southerner, with passengers, and goods for Lawrence & Troy, Cook & Taylor, Cook & Johnson, S Boon, C E Leete, P P Johnson, D McNeill, Branson & Black, E Register, W McIntyre, J W Howell, W R Valentine, S T Hawley & Son, McDonald & Whaley.

Jan 19—Str Chatham, with goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13.—Schrs. E S Powell, and Ann & Susan from N York. 14—Brigs Gen. Marshall from Providence, Mazona from New Bedford; Schrs. Penmark, and Hattie Anna and Monterey from New York. Julia Ann from Elizabeth City. 15—Sally Ann from Hyde co. 16—Brig Albert Adams from Boston; Schrs Pacotah from N York, Ellen from Boston, H P Russell from Baltimore, A R Shailer from Charleston. 17—Br. Brig. Triumph from Sackville, N. B., Brigs Alabama from Boston, Nancy Pratt from Gloucester; Schrs Dresden from Boston, Melrose from New York, Glenview from Greenport, L. I. 18—Schrs M D Scull from New York, Mary Ann from Philadelphia, Susan M Young fm Wiscasset, Me.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its first Session on Monday the 24th of January next, under the patronage of the Trustees, and LUKE C. GRAVES, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., as Principal of the Institution.

The Trustees flatter themselves that in the selection of Mr. Graves as Principal, they have accomplished more than is commonly done in the infancy of such institutions, viz: they have selected a gentleman in whom are united skill and ability undoubted, with an experience of fifteen years in teaching.

For the last four years, Mr. Graves has been engaged in the Female Seminary of Graves and Wilcox, at Warrenton, and has taught with the most complete success.

The Trustees feel assured that their choice will be most highly appreciated by the former patrons and pupils of the Warrenton Institute.

Mr. Graves is now communicating with many accomplished females in different parts of the country, from whom a timely selection of suitable Assistants will be made to aid him in conducting the various branches of learning in the Institution; which, together with Mr. and Mrs. Graves, will enable us to present to the public, a Faculty of Teachers in the beginning, which is not to be surpassed by any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

The town of Clinton, situated as it is, only 14 miles from Warsaw, and 35 miles from Fayetteville, with a daily line of four-horse stages running through the town from Fayetteville to Warsaw, render it very accessible.

The situation is equally remote from the very flat lands of the Atlantic coast and the mountainous regions of upper North Carolina, with a fine surrounding country, and a most salubrious climate, which together render it one of the most healthy villages in N. C. State.

The water in the village is generally very fine, and that at the Institution most excellent.

The building itself has been most highly complimented by all who have visited our village, and one very learned gentleman, (Rev. Thos. Owen) said, "It is not only a credit to your county, but a credit to the State." It unites beauty with usefulness—being large and commodious—and at the same time so constructed as to furnish one of the finest school rooms in the land; which is well warmed by four fire places, with every other convenience, both for teacher and pupil.

Above stairs are the finest dormitories to be found in any institution, male or female, in this country. They are well ventilated, and a fine fire place in each.

The Institute is not within the sound of the village attractions, nor is it so remote as to be inconvenient—being situated in a beautiful grove, on a lot of 6 acres of land, and within the corporate limits of the town.

In short, the Trustees and Stockholders have erected it for the education of their own daughters, as well as others; and they intend to spare no labor nor expense necessary to make it one of the best institutions in the whole country. And they intend to carry out fully their original design, which was to make all preparations, facilities and conveniencies for a most complete and thorough female education.

At least 60 boarders can be accommodated in the Institution, and good board may be had on reasonable terms in private families in the village, for all who prefer. The terms of board in the Institution are not fully ascertained, but we have determined that board shall not exceed $9 per month, including washing and lights.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of Five Months.

For all English branches,	$12 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Music on Accordeon,	5 00
Landscape Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Course of Lessons in Wax Fruit,	5 00
" " " Flowers,	5 00
Various kinds of Needle and Fancy work,	gratis
The Languages, each	10 00
Mezzotinto and Chinese Painting,	10 00
Monochromatic Painting,	10 00
Oil Painting,	15 00
Music on Guitar, and use of Instrument,	20 00

By an inspection of the above, the parent or guardian may observe that the necessary expenses per year in this institution will fall much short of most institutions of the same kind.

The whole necessary expenses will not exceed $120 per year, and with the usual amount of extras, the charge will not exceed $165 per year.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 30th 1852. 56*tf.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and influences of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers. Of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 50

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms 20 00
For French, German or Spanish, 10 00
Board, Washing, &c., (exclusive of lights,) 40 00

For further information, address

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FAIRLY,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. P. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 53*tf

SCHOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Baker's Creek School, Bladen County, will commence on MONDAY the 10th inst. Parents wishing to procure a situation for their sons in this School can be accommodated on reasonable terms. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. Board can be obtained in the families of Messrs. Lewis, and Lesesne for $8 per month.

The following are the rates of Tuition, per Session:

1st Class.	Reading, Spelling, &c.,	$8
2nd "	Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	$10
3d "	Algebra, Greek, Latin, &c.,	$16

ELIJAH KNOX, Teacher.

Bladen Co., Jan. 3, 1853. 58*3*

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's Female School.
HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE winter session will commence on Wednesday the 12th of January next. The school is furnished with a new and complete apparatus, and the young ladies have access to an extensive library. Persons desiring to place their daughters or wards in this school will address REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro', N. C.

Dec. 16, 1852. 56-4w

TRUST SALE.

IN accordance with the provisions of a deed of trust, to me executed by Isham Godwin, I will proceed to sell, on the 4th and 5th of February next, at the residence of the said Godwin, the three following valuable *tracts of Land, to-wit: One tract* joining Cade and others, containing 28¼ acres. One other tract conveyed to said Godwin by Arthur S. Beaman, by deed dated 10th March 1846, containing 55 acres. One other tract conveyed by said Beaman to Godwin, by deed dated 10th March 1846, containing fifty acres more or less. The whole three tracts of land being situated on the East side of Cape Fear River, some five miles distant from the Town of Fayetteville, and near the direct road from Fayetteville to Clinton.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils of the said Godwin, together with the stock of Hogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. &c., conveyed by the said Godwin to me as Trustee for the purposes in the deed of trust specified.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms: All under $10, cash; over $10, note with approved surety at 3 months.

ARCH'D HOLMES, Trustee.

Jan'y 6, 1853. 57*ts

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Sale granted by the County Court of Cumberland, Dec'r Term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1853, for Cash, the following Lots or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, joins Boon, listed by D. Carver, valued at $150, Tax 75 cts.
1 do do do W. S. Latta, valued at $200, Tax $1.
1 do, Mumford street, listed by Jesse Powers for A. Wynne, valued at $750, Tax $3 75.

Unlisted, and subject to Double Tax.

1 Lot, Ramsay street, joins Strange, claimed by several, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do do joins Henry, owner not known, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Hay street, belongs to Jos. Seawell, for 2 years, valued at $1250, Taxes $25.
2 do, Maxwell street, valued at $275, Tax $2 75.
1 do, Mumford street, valued at $150, Tax $1 50.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec'r Term, 1852. 55*ts
[Pr. adv. $6 50.]

☞ ALL in favor of low rates for all persons, and clergymen being admitted to pass free of charge, are requested to meet at the Market House, at 3 o'clock, on Monday of the Extra Term of Superior Court week, in February, for the purpose of forming a company to build a new bridge across Cape Fear River, near the Clarendon Bridge.

January 8, 1853. 58*tc

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th ult., my negro man, by the name of SAM, aged about 30 years, dark complected, and weighs 150 or 160 pounds, formerly known as Shaw's Sam. I will give the above reward for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again, or his delivery to me. I expect he is lurking about Daniel Lamon's, as he owns his wife.

NEILL SHAW.

Robeson County, N. C., near St. Paul's Post Office. Jan'y 13, 1853. 60*tf

LUMBER RIVER HOUSE.

THIS Establishment in LUMBERTON, N. C., is now open for the reception of travellers, resident boarders, or transient customers. The buildings are new and well furnished and the table will be constantly supplied with the best the market affords; the stables are good and well arranged, and the best attention will be given to them. It is the intention of the proprietor to make those who patronize his House feel *at Home*. He is thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received. D. FREEMAN.

Lumberton, Jan'y 11, 1853. 60*3mpd

QUALITY OF THE DEEP RIVER COAL.

From Professor EMMONS' forth-coming Report.

Press of the Register, Raleigh.

93. The two varieties of coal, the bituminous and semi-bituminous, passing into anthracite, are known in this coal field. The bituminous is scarcely equalled for fineness and excellency, in this country, and it has been said by a gentleman, who is well acquainted with Liverpool coal, that it will burn twice as long. A direct comparison has not been made, to my knowledge, but that the assertion has much truth in it, I have no doubt.

The Deep River coal, is, in the first place, quite free from smut; it does not soil the fingers, but in a trifling degree. It burns freely, and forms a coke; or it undergoes a semi-fusion, and agglutinates, and forms a partially impervious hollow coke, within which combustion goes on for a long time. When a small pile of it is made upon the ground, it may be ignited by a match and a few dry leaves or sticks. It may be ignited in the blaze of a lamp or candle. The coal is, therefore, highly combustible, easily ignited and burns with a bright flame like lightwood, for a long time. It may be burnt upon wood fire. It may be burnt in the common fire-place, and it is not a little strange, that gentlemen, who have used it for many years, in a blacksmith's forge, should not have used it in their parlors, instead of green black oak.

This coal is adapted to all the purposes, for which the bituminous coals are specially employed. Thus, for the manufacture of the carburetted hydrogen, for lighting streets and houses, there is no coal superior to it. It will require less expense for furnishing; because, it contains so little sulphur, from which sulphuretted hydrogen is formed. So, so also, in the grate, it will be far less offensive, for the same reason. But, as it is rich in bitumen, it will furnish a large amount of gas, and that which is, comparatively, pure. This advantage is one of great importance. It should, also, be stated that it furnishes an excellent coke, which may be used for manufacturing purposes, unless it is left very porous, it is in a condition to absorb a large quantity of the solution of cyanid of potassium; and hence, is well adapted to the work of reducing the metals. It is scarcely necessary to add, that it is admirably adapted to steamings, inasmuch as its flame is free and durable. For forge use, it is not surpassed by any coal in market; and for parlor grates, it is both pleasant, economical, and free from dirt. If a chimney has a poor draft, it is liable to the objection common to all coals of this kind,—the escape of smut into the room.

The qualities of the Deep River coal are of that character, then, which will give it the highest place in the market. The localities which have been best explored, and where coal of a decided character has been attained, are at Hornesville and Farmville, both in the same neighborhood. The Taylor mine, the Gulf or Houghton, and the Murchison mines, all furnish a bituminous coal, which may vary in some minor points, yet is quite similar as a whole. The Houghton mine has been used the longest. It was known in the revolution, and a report made to Congress, respecting it is still extant. Had the propositions or views been carried out, which were expressed in that report, we can scarcely tell, what the results would have been, not only upon the population of Deep River, but also, upon the enterprise of the State. It must be noticed, that Deep River is central, and, in the interior of a country, abounding in iron; that it is navigable, by aid of certain improvements; that it communicates with the ocean, and finds a market abroad, for the surplus of the products of manufactures and agriculture; that a use of natural advantages, to a partial extent only, makes a home market. But the time had not come, for improving the resources of this district. They are, therefore, reserved entire for the present, and they cannot be neglected longer, unless a suicidal State policy is pursued.

But however fine and excellent a coal may be, it is necessary that it should form extensive beds, in order to have a commercial value.

The next question, then, of interest to the community is, (for the community is interested as much as the owners,) will it bear *mining*, and the expenditure of the necessary capital, to take it to market. To answer this question, it is necessary to make some calculations, by which we may form some just view of its quantity. In doing this, we may venture to assume, on a geological basis, that the coal seams, which outcrop from beneath the sandstones, extend beneath them, and for what appears to the contrary, the slates, with their coal beds, are coextensive with the under and overlying sandstones. This formation is known to form a belt of rocks, from 12 to 14 miles wide. The line of outcrops of the slates, upon which coal has been raised, is about 20 miles. But the line of outcrop of the unexplored slate, which embraces the coal, is at least 60 miles within the State, on a line running south of west. We may assume the following data, viz: that the coal beds extend from their northern outcrop, three miles, beneath the sandstone; which is about one-third their natural extent; and that the line of outcrop, upon which coal is, and [illegible] If the thickest of coal in each acre, and as a square yard of coal weighs a ton, there will be for every acre 9,800 tons of coal. A thousand acres will give 9,800,000 tons of coal, or a square mile, 6,272,000 tons. This coal field is known to extend thirty miles, in the direction of outcrop, and to be workable for a breadth of three miles. We may, from this data, calculate how much accessible coal we may expect to find, in this quite limited field. If the field covers only 43 square miles, the lowest estimate to be taken, we may calculate its value by the following mode:

If one hundred tons of coal are taken out daily, thirty thousand tons would be removed annually, reckoning three hundred working days to the year. It would, at this rate, require over three hundred years to remove the coal from a thousand acres, or, over two hundred years to remove that which underlies a square mile, or eight thousand six hundred years to remove the coal of forty-three square miles. If in estimating the value of this coal field, we base our calculations upon time, they should satisfy us; or if we base them upon quantity, they will warrant the investment of capital. In these calculations, we have both time and quantity, and the State, in encouraging improvements, as well as individuals, may look forward with confidence, on the permanency and safety, in investments, in this kind of property. The wants of the world are increased with the population—indeed, they keep ahead of simple increase of individuals. The quantity to be removed annually may be increased, and leave the time sufficiently long to satisfy the investment of capital; or the time may be increased, by diminishing the quantity, and still the annual profits of the investment should satisfy the capitalist. But while population increases at a rapid rate, the resources of the forest for fuel are diminishing at a greater ratio, than the simple increase of population; therefore, there is no way in which capital can be so safely invested, as in coal lands.

If the foregoing calculations are correct, they justify the work which has been undertaken to improve the navigation of Deep River. It is prudence, to be cautious in schemes of this kind, but in this case, the amount of property beneath the surface or in the rocks, upon this river, is enormous—it should be dug out; and what it costs to do this, will be turning materials and labor into money. If the whole enterprize is begun, and carried on in a proper spirit, every nook and corner of the State from Currituck to Buncombe, will feel an invigorating influence.

But the calculation, as to the quantity of coal, will probably far exceed, than fall short of the estimates. In the first place, only a part of the area is taken into the calculation, and then, in assuming the thickness of the principal beds, as only six feet, it may be regarded as only the minimum thickness. It will rather increase than diminish; this view of the matter is supported by observation. For as the slopes have been carried along the dip, there has been a perceptible increase already. It is also to be considered, that at the outcrop, when vegetable matter forming the coal is only upon the outer vein, it should be twice that at a distance from the outcrop; for we may suppose, that, in the middle only, of a coal basin, do we obtain the maximum thickness. Thus, one of the coal seams in the Richmond basin is forty feet thick. The Deep River beds, not having been broken up, or not having suffered an uplift through the middle of its trough or basin, exhibits no where near the surface, an outcrop of coal, except *upon the rim*, or outer edge of the basin. As we penetrate into it, we have grounds which justify the view, that the seams will increase steadily in thickness, as the slope penetrates into the basin, towards the centre, and then the seams which now appear only upon the outer rim, will thicken, and perhaps unite and form one distinct heavy seam towards the middle of the basin or trough.

The foregoing views as to quantity are founded upon data derived from observation, the phenomena of coal fields, and theory, which is well sustained, respecting the manner in which successive seams of coal have been formed.

The calculations as to the quantity of coal in the Deep River coal fields are based upon what is known, and without reference to what we may possibly find by exploration hereafter. These calculations must be regarded as satisfactory, and such as will justify the hopes and expectations of the owners, and those who are interested in the improvements of the day.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The anti-Dix feeling on the part of the Union Democratic men grows stronger and stronger, while on the part of the Secession Democratic men there is a warming toward him. Beyond all question, now, it is Gen. Pierce's desire and intention to bring Dix into a foremost post in the Cabinet; and if he is not brought there, it will be because Gen. Pierce has been frightened off by the clamor and outcry here. Dix being driven off, Marcy will take his place; but the belief is that Dix, Barnburner *absolutist* is less offensive than Marcy, turned "Soft-shell," and therefore a "Hards-hell" traitor.

Why is not ex-Senator Dickinson thought of? Why is he ostracised? He had high positions in Congress, and held there the place Hunter now has, Chairman of the Finance Committee. What is the matter with Dickinson? But he is overslaughed, and men of lesser national note take his place. The *cause* is obvious. His course on the Compromise measures was offensive to the Secessionists South, and the Free Soil Barnburner Democracy North. Gen. Pierce is in their hands, and the party has got to follow that mixed lead.

On all these things there is now the liveliest sensibility among the Democratic members of Congress here. The feeling can hardly be suppressed, and will break out the moment the spoils are distributed. The spoils now act as the "cohesive power" that sticks all together, and stops all disruption.

The Democratic Review, that claims to be the monthly mouth-piece of the party, the name of which it has adopted as a prefix, bids fair to degenerate into the communist organ of a common piracy. It has done with principle; and entirely and openly professes now, we believe, to have no sympathies in common with the better men, and the more honorable counsels of its party. Thus the forthcoming number (proof-sheets of which it seems, have found their way out of the office and gone to Washington,) enunciates sentiments upon the Cuban question, which, were they accepted as the policy of the Government, would place us in the light of a nation of robbers before the whole civilized world. Listen!

"The American people *want Cuba—want it now—and will have it by some means in the course of a very short period of time.*"

That is the Highwayman's plea—nothing else. We want it; therefore we must have it. The thief covets his neighbor's pocket-book, and must have it. The burglar wants his neighbor's plate or treasure, therefore he thinks it all right to break in and steal. Such logic as this leads, in individual cases, to the Penitentiary and the State Prison. [illegible] were with all nent of the peculiar doctrines of [illegible] as opposed to what, in cant phrase, it denounces as the "Old Fogyism" of the Day; but we are much mistaken if even the ultra-progressiveism of the politicians of the Douglas and Tammany Hall school are ready to follow where such Robberism would lead.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Louisville Journal thus takes off the disgusting toadyism attending the announcement of the movements of Gen. Pierce:

They commence thus: At half-past 8 o'clock this morning the President elect snored so loud as to awaken himself, whereupon he opened his military eye, yawned three times and got up—pulled on his breeches and then put on a clean shirt—washed his face and hands and sneezed, and then looked at at a reflection of a President that is to be in a looking glass—then accomodated his throat with a cravat and combed his hair, adjusting it so as to show off his bumps in the best possible way—hesitated whether he should put on a white or black vest and at length decided in favor of the white vest as most becoming—sneezed three times, sat down, and fell into a brown study on the subject of luck and the rascality of Locofoco politicians generally, &c., &c., &c.

The public would be much indebted and certainly highly edified if these toadies would tell them of something that Gen. Pierce did *before he was nominated for the Presidency.*

At the late Presidential election Gen. Scott received more votes than were ever cast for a Whig before. The Whig party never gave so large a popular vote as at the last election. Gen. Scott received 11,699 more votes than General Taylor, 32,909 more than Mr. Polk, and 98,642 more than Gen. Harrison.

The sale of Putnam's Monthly has already largely outrun expectation, twenty thousand copies of the first number having been printed.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

BISHOP IVES AND THE N. C. CLERGY.

We publish, below, the letter of "One of the Clergy of North Carolina," to the editor of the New York "Times," to which reference was made in our last paper.

The omission in the article, as published in the "Times," of the sentences inserted in parentheses, in the proper place, below, makes, it will be readily perceived, a material difference in the construction of the article:

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

SIR:—There has been lately sent to the writer of the following communication, an editorial from your paper, (I do not know of what date,) stating, on information derived from the Dublin *Tablet*, that Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, "had attached himself to the Church of Rome," and you further observe, "this example is very likely to have a wide influence upon a considerable number of his late clergy."

That the Bishop contemplates such a movement as leaving his own Church for that of Rome, I think very probable. That he has already done so, would be very inconsistent with a letter received from him by the present writer, dated Dec. 1, and very inconsistent with common honesty and fairness. If, in stating that his example is likely to have a wide influence upon a considerable number of his late clergy, you mean that they are likely to follow his example in going to the Church of Rome, I assure you, Mr. Editor, you are under a grievous mistake. I have good reason to know the opinions and impressions of the clergy of this diocese. I speak with entire confidence, as far as one can possibly be confident in such a case, that a truer body of men to a true faith, exist no where—that there is not the shadow of probability that a single one can be found who is likely to apostatize; nay, I go further, I say whatever the Bishop's influence may once have been, it is so entirely gone, at least, for such a purpose, that I do not know, I do not believe there is, a single man, woman, or child, now living in and belonging to the diocese, that is at all likely to follow his example—what those who are travelling with him may do, I cannot say.

With a proper charity, Mr. Editor, you have considered the Bishop as acting from honest motives of conviction in abandoning his former for what is supposed to be his new faith. He has, himself, to the Convention of his diocese [in 1851,] assigned another cause [for his favorable inclination towards the Church of Rome.] It is not necessary, at present, to state that cause, but if occasion should require, I hope you will permit me, through the medium of your paper, to make it known, using the Bishop's own language for the purpose.

ONE OF THE CLERGY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The act appropriating fifty thousand dollars for a *Colossal Equestrian Statue* of Gen. Washington was passed by the Senate yesterday with the same promptitude and unanimity which marked its passage in the House of Representatives; so that this national expression of affection and veneration for the memory of the Pater Patriæ wants but the approval of the President to make it complete.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the Danville Register.

A number of hands passed this place on Wednesday morning last, on their way to the Dan River Coal Mines, in Rockingham county, N. C., some twenty or twenty-five miles above this place, for the purpose of mining.

This enterprise is undertaken by Mr. William Robinson of Chesterfield county, with very encouraging prospects of making it a successful experiment, in the development of the hitherto hidden wealth of the upper Dan River Valley, and in a new department of industry.

Rich veins of Anthracite Coal have been found upon the surface of the earth, and the presence of other varieties is indicated by the appearances.

The superficial indications and geological formations of the section, where this Coal has been discovered, warrants the belief, that the supply of this mineral in the valley of the Dan, is large, probably immense. If so, the ready and cheap transportation afforded by the Dan River to this place, and thence by the Richmond, and Danville Railroad, to Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, will enable the mining business to open up a new golden stream into our midst.

The Cotton Trade.—Marriott & Co., in their Circular for 1853, give the following particulars of last year's consumption of cotton:

	Bales.
The total stock remaining in ports at close of 1851,	494,500
The total import of 1852 has been	2,357,277
	2,851,877
Deduct the stock remaining at close of 1852,	657,520
Deduct quantity exported,	282,780
Deduct increase of stock in hands of the trade,	50,000
	990,300
Total quantity taken for home consumption in 1852,	1,861,577

The consumption in 1851 was, weekly, 31,973 bales; in 1852, 35,800; increase, 3,827 bales per week.

Ill Trade of Norfolk.—It appears by in the Norfolk News that last year ten hundred barrels of eggs, each count one hundred dozen, were shipped out. The return, including the price of the casks in which they were packed, is estimated at $20 per barrel, making a total of thirty-six thousand dollars received for eggs. A vast amount of oysters, vegetables and poultry is also annually sent away, for which the sum of *three hundred thousand dollars* is a moderate calculation, averaging one thousand dollars per day throughout the year. One gentleman, who has devoted himself to the business for some years, has realized a profit of about $30,000. The quantity of rags for manufacturing purposes annually sent from the city is also large. One firm alone sends away about a half a million pounds, and the whole amount does not fall short of one million. The cost of these is, on an average, about three and a half cents a pound, and realizes a profit of twenty-five to thirty per cent., making the large sum of about $45,000 as the annual product of our rags.

Terrific Storm in England.—On Sunday night, December 26th, there was a terrible gale in England, which appears to have caused great damage throughout the country. In London no one could walk the streets in safety on account of falling slates and chimneys. The iron roof of the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Shoreditch, was lifted from its foundation. The new Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, was somewhat damaged; at Nottingham a factory was blown down. At Magdalen College a stack of chimneys fell into the dining room of the President. One of the pinnacles of All Soul's College was blown down. In some parts of the country persons were killed by chimneys falling through the roofs of houses. At Windsor the large gasometer of the Royal Gas Company was blown out. It is supposed that the gale was equally severe at sea, and that we shall have accounts of many shipwrecks.

The matrimonial affairs of Cincinnati must be in a bad state. One hundred divorce cases are now on the docket in that city.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON: Gentlemen—The question is now agitating the public mind whether the Executive of the State has the power to appoint a Senator in place of one whose term *expires* by "*limitation*" during the recess of the Legislature.

It presents a subject of practical importance to the people of this State, for on the 3d of March next the term of Mr. Mangum will expire. Our Legislature knew this during the recent Session and tried to prevent the occurrence of this question by choosing some one Senator for six years. It adjourned without doing so, and the question now is, has the Governor the power to appoint, either before or after the 3d of March.

In the "Standard" of the 19th there is a long, elaborate and able argument from the pen of the Hon. Robert Strange, in which he contends that the Executive possesses the power to appoint after the vacancy shall have occurred. Entertaining a different opinion, we proceed briefly to express it.

The question propounded is one involving grave constitutional principles, and for its solution we refer to the 3d section of the 1st Article of the Constitution itself, which says,

"1st. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, *chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years*; and each Senator shall have one vote."

2d. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The *seats* of the Senators of the first class *shall be vacated* at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year. So that one-third *may be chosen* every second year; and *if* vacancies *happen* by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make *temporary appointments* until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then *fill such vacancies.*

The conclusion to which these articles bring us is, that the Senate of the U. S. shall be composed of two Senators from each State CHOSEN by the *legislature* thereof for *six years*; and after the first election the seat of each Senator *shall be vacated* at the *expiration* of the *sixth year*, in order that one-third of the whole Senate may be *chosen* every second year.

It is true the latter clause of the 2d section proceeds to say, "and IF *vacancies* HAPPEN by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then *fill such* vacancies."

It is from this clause that the power of the Governor to *appoint* is claimed, and it has always been conceded that when a vacancy happened in the unexpired term of a Senator during the recess of the Legislature, it was the duty of the Governor to appoint. But the advocates of Executive prerogative seek to extend the principle, and now claim that he may appoint a Senator to succeed one whose term of office has expired by limitation of law, and in effect vest in him the same power that the Constitution gives to the legislature.

This is the doctrine that we are attempting to combat, and now proceed to show that the clause upon which they rely does not warrant the construction given.

1st. Because the 3d Section declares Senators shall be "*chosen by the Legislature for Six years.*"

2d. Because the same section declares that the seat of each Senator *shall be vacated* at the expiration of six years, in order that new Senators may be *chosen* by the Legislature, as we contend.

3d. Because when the Constitution itself declares a seat vacant on the 3d of March, it is claiming an absurd construction to say it meant to include such a case under the clause "and if vacancies happen," &c., the Governor may appoint, &c. This is to make the Constitution pronounce a thing *certain*, and then provide for its *uncertainty.*

4th. Because in the former portion of the Section which confers the power on the Legislature to elect a Senator for the full term, the words "*choose*" and "*chosen*" are used. But in the latter clause, when the Governor has appointed, the Legislature is *limited*, and only allowed to "*fill*" *such* vacancies, &c.

If we are correct in the exposition of these two articles of the Constitution, it follows, that the Governor has no right in the Constitution to appoint a Senator, unless the Legislature has in the first instance elected for a term of six years, and a vacancy has happened during the term, from resignation or some other cause.

His power is limited, and strictly confined to appoint when vacancies "*happen*" during the recess of the Legislature; that is, such vacancies as are dependent upon contingent circumstances, the happening of which are doubtful, and the time when uncertain, as are resignation, death, and expulsion from the Senate,—excluding the idea of power to appoint on the certain expiration of a term of office on a certain day.

Has he the right, under our act of Assembly, passed in 1789, which is as follows:—

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the Legislature of the State shall, *whenever* a Senator or Senators in the Congress of the United States is or are to be *chosen*, at such time during their Sessions as they shall appoint, elect by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, the vote being *viva voce*, such *Senator* or Senators as *may be necessary*, under the inspection of two members from each house; and it shall be *necessary to have a majority of the votes of both houses to elect any person for that* PURPOSE."

The advocates for the Governor's prerogatives never have pretended that he can find the power to appoint a Senator in this Act. On the contrary, they have been forced to admit, that so far as the Act itself is concerned, it is an attempt to vest the whole power over the election and appointment of Senators in the Legislature of the State, to the exclusion of the Governor.

The above act was passed in 1789, and we find on referring to the debates of the Convention held at Hillsborough, N. C., in 1788, to deliberate on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, that grave objections were made to the power which Congress had reserved to itself over the time and manner of holding elections of Senators.

Mr. Iredell, a warm advocate for the adoption of the Constitution, says, page 61, "The manner in which our Senate is to be *chosen* gives us an additional security. Our Senators will *not* be *chosen* by a *King*, nor *tainted* by his *influence*.—They are to be *chosen* by the different *Legislatures* in the Union. Each is to choose two. It is to be supposed that in the exercise of this power the utmost prudence and circumspection will be observed. We may presume that they will elect two of the most respectable men in the State—two men who had given the strongest proofs of attachment to the interests of their country."

"There is every probability that men elected in *this manner* will in general do their duty faithfully."

Mr. Spencer says, page 71:—

"This clause, giving to Congress control over the time, place and manner of holding elections, impairs the right of the *State Legislature* to choose the Senators."

Governor Johnson says, page 71:—

"As long as the State Legislatures have it in their power *not to choose the Senators*, this power in Congress appears to me useless, because they can put an end to the general government by *refusing* to *choose* Senators."

To the same effect are the language and sentiments of all others who spoke on this subject.

Suppose that the first Legislature that met in North Carolina had refused or failed to elect Senators, would the Governor have dared to make the appointment? It would have been denounced as a kingly usurpation upon the Legislature. And yet he would have had precisely the same power that the Governor will have on the 4th of March, when Mr. Mangum's term will have expired by "*limitation*" of the Constitution itself; and as no *power* but the *Legislature* can extend his term a single day, and that only by election, how can it be said a *vacancy* has "*happened*" which the Governor can supply?

Suppose the Legislature had declared at its late session, that it was not deemed "necessary" to "choose" a Senator to succeed Mr. Mangum, would the Governor notwithstanding possess the power to appoint? If he has the power claimed for him in cases of inability and omission to elect, he has it in the case we have just put. And by this newly claimed prerogative, can appoint, and continue from time to time to appoint, Senators in defiance of the Legislature, and compel that body to submit to his will, on a subject vitally important to States rights.

Some have supposed that the 20th Section of our State Constitution has reference to the case under consideration, and derive the Governor's power to appoint from that. This is a mistake.

The section only applies to the appointment of such officers by the Governor, as is vested in the General Assembly by the Constitution of North Carolina. And as the General Assembly derives its power to elect Senators from the Constitution of the United States, it is clear the Governor cannot obtain his power from the Constitution of the State.

We had intended adverting to the cases that have been disposed of in the United States Senate on this and similar points; but the *data* before me is so vague and uncertain, that I am unwilling to predicate opinions thereon, and prefer waiting till more accurate information can be obtained. That the case is with me in law and on principle I feel assured; and if any weight is due to the contemporaneous opinions of the Fathers of North Carolina, the case is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Executive will be a usurper of Legislative power, if he shall appoint a Senator to supply Mr. Mangum's place in the Senate of the United States.

CULLODEN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 22d, 1853.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Jan'y 19, 1853.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: Since my return home, in looking over the Observer of the 4th instant, I see a communication from Mr. T. D. McDowell, "placing himself right" in relation to the appointment of Justices of the Peace in Bladen county. Certainly Mr. McDowell has a right to justify himself in any thing he does, but he should do it according to the *true* facts of the case, particularly before he charges "illiberality" and "injustice."

How does the article copied from the Herald "injure" him? He admits that what was published in your paper is the *truth*, and how can the *truth* "injure" any man, except it be by detecting *errors* which do and ought to "injure" him. It certainly cannot be termed "injury" and "illiberality" to say of a man what he admits to be true. Mr. McDowell says, "It is true that the Commoner from Bladen presented to me a list of persons (45 in number) to be recommended as Magistrates, which I refused to sign *before I had even read the names or knew who the persons were.*" He also says that "when the recommendation came to the Senate he opposed the appointments." This is confessing every thing that was said of him in the article to which he excepts. But Mr. McDowell says he "refused to sign" "*before he even read the names or knew who the persons were.*" I say unqualifiedly that on the day set apart for the appointment of Justices, I took the list to Mr. McDowell and opened it to him in the lobby of the Commons Hall, when he asked me "who were the men and how many?" I told him there were 45, all of whom except five or six had been recommended by citizens of the county; and I then *read* and *pointed* to every man on the list, and told him which had been recommended and which I desired to have appointed in addition. Mr. McDowell cannot forget that he remarked to me that there were some of them whom he did not *know*. I told him I *knew* them all. He then asked me if any of them had made personal applications to me. I told him no. Whereupon I told him that I felt bound to obey the wishes of the people of Bladen, and I should do it; and he remarked that "we must take some responsibility," and then declined signing without giving any reason. I then told him I should introduce the list in the Commons. But suppose Mr. McDowell *did not read the names or know the persons on the list.* Why did he not? I held the list before him when *I read* it, therefore if he did not *read*, he heard, and he has no excuse for not *knowing*. But if he had, that is the very best reason why he should have *known* before he refused to "sign." Beautiful excuse to repudiate his constituents because he did not *even read the names or know who the persons were*: and how is it if Mr. McDowell, as he says, would be injured with his relations and personal and political friends, when he did not "even read the names or know who the persons were"? Next he says that there were already 45 Justices in Bladen; now this is not so—and if he had gone to the office of Secretary of State he would have seen the names of 39. I have a copy of Mr. McRee's list numbering 39, and I know that there are two on the list who have not been acting Justices for more than twelve months; one resigned—the other is out of the county. Therefore the number was 37 at the time, and at present; very many of whom are elderly gentlemen. The Senator says again that if those gentlemen had been appointed, "it would be equivalent to abolishing the County Courts." Alarming times certainly! If Mr. McDowell knew as much of his county matters as he ought to know, he would know that we have particular Terms of the Court at which a majority of the Justices are required; and it does seem to be a reflection upon the honesty of these gentlemen to say that they would not attend Court; for it is a part of the oath of a Justice that he will hold the "Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions."

Will the Senator plead ignorance to that?

The Senator next says that he had the list of Magistrates laid on the table "with scarcely a dissenting voice." Well this is simply not so. After I became satisfied of the course Mr. McDowell would take, having given me no reason of his opposition, I went into the Senate and mentioned the case to most of my friends—and I asked the Hon. W. H. Washington to reply to Mr. McDowell, which he did in a speech of some length, setting forth the facts and urging upon the Senate to agree to the appointments. No division on the vote was called for, but I am satisfied "from the sound" that the "noes" were not insignificant—and I know that it was a party vote in favor of laying on the table, and I know further that the majority was a small one, and if it becomes necessary I will prove by other gentlemen this fact.

Can it be supposed, can it be believed, that the list was laid on the table "with scarcely a dissenting voice" when Mr. Washington replied to Mr. McDowell? I know Mr. McDowell has not forgotten this fact. Well Mr. McDowell says again that he afterwards "consented" to the appointment of one Justice in each District. "Consented"—Lord Senator! "Consented." There was a certain breeze that came to me from Bladen, but I cannot say that the Senator got any particular knowledge of the "names" and "persons" that were on my first list. The Senator concludes by an awful complaint at being so conspicuous in a newspaper. This is a great pity: he is complaining at his own folly for putting himself in the "papers," for certainly when he admits that nothing false of him called him out, it was needless to vindicate the truth. Very modest! He also says in his conclusion, that the appointment of one Justice for each district was a greater number than he thought the "good" of the county required." Then he has "consented" to an evil upon the county in the appointments, if it be not good. Wonder what he is about the "consent."

I should not reply to this article of Mr. McD[illegible] except that it strikes me as an "attempt" on his [illegible] to cause the people to believe that I was going to [illegible] ish the County Courts," and to rid himself of an [illegible] at my expense. I told my fellow-citizens that if [illegible] ed I should obey and serve them; they desired the [illegible] pointments of nearly all the gentlemen recommended [illegible] and I hold that I was not at liberty to disregard [illegible] will. This is the doctrine of Republicanism, [illegible] I shall adhere while I live—others may do as they [illegible] Another thing, there was an act passed at the last session which applies to Bladen, to the effect that [illegible] bles shall not cite defendants in civil warrants [illegible] their districts to trial, which did require the appointment of more Justices in this county. I introduced the bill and Mr. McDowell "knew" it at the time [illegible] certainly must as I did feel certain of its passage. I hope gentlemen that you will give this article a place in your paper, and oblige,

Very respectfully,

J. G. McDUGALD.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa brings dates to the 8th.

There had been but a moderate business transacted in Cotton, and prices were unchanged, with the exception of Fair Mobile, which had declined an eighth of a penny. The sales during the week comprised 35,000 bales. Fair Uplands 5¼, middling 5¼.

Rail Road Stock.—Sixteen shares of the capital stock of the W. & R. R. R Company was sold by Auctioneer Cronly on yesterday at 87 per share, cash.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The first lot of Cotton per Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, was received last night by Miles Costin, Consignee, and was taken this morning by Messrs. DeRosset & Brown, at 89 per lbs. A lot received per Wilmington & Raleigh Road, brought 88 40 per 100 lbs.—*Wil. Jour.*

James M. Edney, Esq., has retired from the Asheville Messenger, and Jno. D. Hyman, Esq., is his successor.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

How pleasant it is (says the Richmond Whig) for brethren to dwell together in harmony and peace! But we are much grieved to think that our Democratic friends are not likely to experience any such pleasure for the space of the next four years. A hard time of it seems to await them—such as might reasonably be expected to [illegible] so unholy an alliance of discordant spirits. Extremes don't meet quite so easily as they may have supposed during election times. The troubles continue to accumulate. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune confirms the rumor of one grand flare up in the formation of a Cabinet for the incoming Administration, as follows:

The Democratic Congressional hive is at the moment in quite as excited a state as during the week previous to the meeting of their late National Convention. The trouble grows out of resolutions made by Hon. Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire, during his recent flying visit to Washington. He promulgated the facts that Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, had not tendered his declension of the State Department, and that though Gen. Pierce had not positively made up his mind, he was very much inclined to invite Mr. Medary, of Ohio, into the Post Office Department; Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, to be Secretary of War, and Gen. John A. Dix, of New York; to take the Portfolio of the Treasury Department. After learning these matters, Mr. Hunter consulted with his friends, and coming to the conclusion that it would never do to trust himself in such company—in a political boat so officered—he sent to Gen. Pierce a polite declension of his kind proffer. Your readers may rely on the facts above stated. His act meets the hearty concurrence of a large number of his fellow-Democratic Senators, among whom I may name Messrs. Atchison, Butler, Bright, Douglass, Cass, Bighead, Downs, Charlton, Adams, and others—in all, numbering from twelve to fourteen. Some of these gentlemen—Tugaloos, and Cass men—avow their determination to vote against the confirmation of Jefferson Davis, while all of them make no secret of their determination of exercising their constitutional prerogative of voting against the confirmation of Gen. Dix, if nominated to the Senate. This is the occasion of the lobbery of Mr. Francis P. Blair, and his connection by marriage, young Mr. Woodbury, of Boston, are believed to be doing their best to reconcile the malcontents to the "cast" above mentioned—but, so far, in vain.

The correspondent of the Tribune further states that hundreds of letters have been written from Washington to Gen. Pierce within the last few days, for and against Dix and Davis, while Mr. Francis P. Blair and his co-workers have doubtless urged the cause of Dix with unsurpassed eloquence and earnestness.

Yet Gen. Pierce is said to be pledged to Gen. Dix for a Cabinet appointment, and the Abolitionists will hold him to his pledge. They elected the General and they have no notion of being shoved aside in this way to humor the chivalry of the South. Martin Van Buren and John Hale, so, never rallied their free soil band to do the fighting and get no part of the plunder. They don't enlist on any such terms, and will hold out for the fulfilment of the contract.

The success of the Ericsson air ship has suggested the question as to what will be the effect of the general adoption of the new motor for all the purposes to which steam is now employed on the consumption of coal. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger takes a right view of the question, we think, when he says that the undoubted effect would be that instead of supplying a hundred steamers, as now, with say one thousand tons of coal a day, we should be called upon to furnish five thousand marine vessels, every thing that floats, in fact, with five thousand tons a day. Besides, the land would be covered with calorie engines. The cheapened power would banish hand toil and horse drudgery, and be applied to thousands of purposes which can now be scarcely imagined. As a general principle, we may rely on the fact that the greater efficient service can be produced by a ton of coal, the more tons will be required; or, in other words, the cheaper a thing is made, the more it will be used.

Balt. American.

Naval.—The U. S. steamer *Waterwitch*, under the command of Lieut. T. J. Page, is destined for the exploration of the river Rio de la Plata and its tributaries, for which purpose she has on board a corps of officers. The Baltimore Sun states that after entering the river at Buenos Ayres they will ascend, and endeavor to do what may be done to the furtherance of our commercial interests in the immense region watered by that river, &c. It is purely a commercial adventure, and the design is to introduce the "stars and stripes" into those far interior regions, which have scarcely ever as yet heard that such a country as ours was in existence.

Mount Vernon Academy,

CHATHAM, N. C.

THE Exercises of this School will begin on the 17th January, 1853. The classical course will be such as to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in College. Special attention will be paid to English branches. Terms, $5, $10, and $15 per Session: Board $4 to $6.

WM. M. CRUTCHFIELD, Principal.

Jan. 24. 62-2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1853.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We understand that a meeting of the corporators under the act of the late Legislature has been held, and arrangements made for commencing operations forthwith.

THE TIDE TURNED.—We are informed that the population of this county has increased about 1000 since the first of the present month—about 300 whites and 700 slaves having come here from other parts of the State to engage in the turpentine business. This will give a considerable impetus to business of all kinds. Grain, provisions, and other necessaries of life, will be in demand, whilst the exports of the county will be increased by some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The discovery of the value of our pines, aided by our plank roads, has worked a wonderful change within the last few years. Formerly many moved off to the South and West, and none came from abroad. Now, many come and none go.

The nomination of Mr. Badger as Judge of the Supreme Court still hangs in the Senate. Several sessions with closed doors have been held on it, and the pertinacity with which the ultra Locofocos resist all motions to go into Executive session induces the hope that it will finally be confirmed. If the party could muster strength to reject it, we think they would do it at once, and not consume so much time on it.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM delivered a lecture before the Historical Society of New York on Thursday evening last. The subject of his Lecture was, "The British Invasion of North Carolina."

The reporter for the Express says that he gave a "detailed account of all the events which took place during the revolutionary war in North Carolina. The paper will be a valuable addition to the records of the country."

The article in another column on the asserted right of the Governor to appoint a successor to Mr. Mangum, seems to us to maintain the true ground.

THE CABINET.—Late letters from Washington state, that the opposition of the Southern Locofocos in Congress to the appointment of the abolitionist Dix to a seat in the Cabinet, is so strong, as to render it probable that Gen. Pierce will not venture to call him to such a place, as it was undoubtedly his intention to do. It is intimated that Dix will have a foreign mission instead—in which capacity he may do even more harm to the South than in the Cabinet.

THE COAL MINES.—We copy from the Register the portion of Professor Emmons's Report on the Deep River Coal Mines. We need not specially direct the reader's attention to it, since the public mind is already fully alive to the immense importance of the subject. But we confess that our own impressions of the value of that deposite, highly raised as they were, are materially increased by the statements there made; and our anxiety to reach so rich a treasure by a rail road is correspondingly increased. We hope that our townsmen, who are so deeply interested, as well as the owners of property at and near the mines, and between them and this town, will ponder the subject well, and come up to the work like men who feel that their fame and fortune depend upon success in the enterprize. It is perfectly evident that there is no other part of the United States, situated as we are relatively to these Mines, which would hesitate for a moment to secure so rich a prize. And shall we? Shall we form the exception to the universal rule in this day of progress, of energy, and of enterprize?—We trust not. We hope that there will be such action at the meeting next week as shall put the question beyond a doubt.

We observe that in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Coal stocks are the favorite investments in market. Confidence is finally established in the profitable result of the coal trade; and large sales, at advancing prices, are made daily of stock in the various Pennsylvania and Maryland companies.

We find in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, some statements of much interest on the subject, which we condense as follows, adding some comparisons between our own Mines and those in Maryland:

It is admitted that the supply of coal at the North cannot keep pace with the demand, except by the construction of new and very expensive works. The supply now reaches about five millions of tons per annum. It is estimated that in 1861, seventeen millions of tons will be required to meet the demand. Where is it to come from? The Cumberland region, in Maryland and Virginia, is the only one from which any additional quantity can be had at once. It is estimated that the utmost capacity of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is three millions of tons, and of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, when the double track is laid, one million more. These would increase the supply to about eight millions of tons—the utmost capacity of all the works to all the mines as yet opened; and this too, provided no freshets or other accidents, interrupt the navigation of the canals (an exemption which cannot be hoped for.) No other coal region near tide water, (of which the writer in the Journal seems to have heard,) can be reached except at an enormous cost, greater even than the two works mentioned above, which cost about seventeen millions of dollars each.

The Cumberland coal mines extend about 36 miles in length by 4 to 5 miles in width. About forty millions of dollars have been expended to reach them with the canal and rail roads, and by various mining companies.

The Deep river mines are reported as much more extensive by Professor Emmons, and they may be reached with an outlay of less than a million of dollars.

The coal of both regions is the same, bituminous and semi-bituminous, the price of which in New York is always from 60 cents to $1 higher than the anthracite, because of its superiority for generating steam, for the furnace, the forge, the grate, or the locomotive.

The cost of a ton of coal by the C. & O. canal is as follows:

Mining, from	28 cts. to	75 cts.
Mine cars,	5	8
To canal at Cumberland,	25	33
Canal freight and tolls,	121	146
Freight, Georgetown to N. Y.	125	200
	$3 04	$4 02

The cost by rail road via Baltimore is,

Mining, mine cars, and to rail road at Cumberland, as above,	58	116
Rail Road to Baltimore,	175	175
Freight to New York,	125	200
	$3 58	$4 91

Now supposing that all the expenses for the three first items above be the same at the Deep River mines, and that the freight on our railroad be one-fourth of that on the B. & O. road, (as it is less than one-fourth of the distance, and the road will cost less than one-tenth,) and the freight and tolls down the river be two-thirds that on the canal, (the distance being two-thirds, the river costing nothing against seventeen millions cost of the canal,) and the freight to New York being the same as from Georgetown—How will stand the account?

Mining, &c. as above	58 to	1.16
Rail Road to Fayetteville, 41 miles	80	44
Freight to Wilmington,	80	97
" to New York,	125	200
	3 07	4 59

It is evident, that even from this most liberal allowance for the two last items, Deep River coal can be laid down in New York as cheaply as any coal. And when there, it is evident from every testimony it is as valuable as any. Added to all which it is more abundant than any.

All the above statements are based upon the hire of boats, cars, &c., and not upon their ownership by the coal company.

Cumberland coal has been delivered this year at Alexandria at $1 65 per ton.

One company has invested $5,000,000 in the Coal business at Cumberland. They own 12,000 to 15,000 acres of the best coal lands, a rail road to the B. & O. road, 60 barges, 150 canal boats, 2 large steamers, 11 schooners, docks at Cumberland and Baltimore, a mining village, &c. and their arrangements will enable them to transport this year 600,000 tons of coal to market.

We will close this article by an extract from a private letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Moore county, which we are kindly permitted to copy:—

I have seen with much pleasure in the Observer and Carolinian that your citizens are at *last* wide awake to their own interest and the permanent prosperity of their town. You know, notwithstanding I am deeply interested in the improvement of the River, I have always advocated a rail road to the coal mines; and how, in speaking of the anticipated improvements, there should be any jealousies between the people of Wilmington and Fayetteville, or between those of Fayetteville and Deep River, is a mystery to me. If Professors Emmons and Johnson are correct, and there is no reason to doubt it, these River improvements and rail road, no matter how well constructed and managed, will be unable to carry off the coal and iron from the mines. If towns spring up on Deep River, Fayetteville and Wilmington will soon be large cities.

I doubt if there is any portion of the State where a road can be constructed so cheap as this. No large swamps, as there are in the East, no hills or mountains, as in the West. You can run this road on a ridge nearly all the way; leaving the plank road on the right, crossing it near the thirty-three mile house, then taking what is called the Cotton road, and reach Deep River in forty-one miles. This point would be six miles below Hancock's mills by water, two miles above Watson's Bridge. I do not recommend this as the most desirable route, but only mention it to show how easy it is to get there.

An inclined plane might be made from the C. F. River to Fayetteville, if desired, to carry section boats of 100 tons. These could be joined together when in the river, which would obviate the necessity of handling the coal too often.

Pennsylvania has a portage road over the Alleghanies, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, overcoming a height of 1400 feet, and 26 miles long, which cost five times as much as yours would cost—building up villages and towns even among the mountains.

Below are two rail roads and the splendid canal; but there is plenty of produce for all.

Then away with those selfish feelings which do so much harm, and are such a disgrace to intelligent citizens. Ask them if the success of Pittsburg, the Birmingham of America, has injured or prevented the growth of Cincinnati, the Queen of the West?

I am one who believe that in a few years such will be the quantity of coal, iron and produce going from this section, that the wooden Locks now on the River will be replaced by substantial stone ones: that instead of one rail road, there will be several; and last, though not least, our plank road from the River to your town will be the best stock in the State.

I hope you will be ably assisted on the River. I have heard of no one but is pleased with the project.

C. F. & D. R COMPANY.—$30,000 were subscribed at the late stockholders' meeting at Wilmington,—$20,000 by citizens of Wilmington, and $10,000 by Directors in the Company. $20,000 of the sum was of cash already advanced.—The President's salary was fixed at $2,000, he being required to devote his whole time to the work. And two Engineers are to be employed at $1,500 each.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by J. H. Haughton, Robt. E. Rives, Esqrs., and the Hon. Hugh Waddell, "and an increased confidence in the success of the work was established."

Perrin Busbee, Esq., has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Rev. James Ross, of Bertie county, who died on the 6th ult., had been a subscriber to the Raleigh Register since the issue of the first No., in October 1799.

We have several subscribers who have taken the Observer since it was established, 36 years ago.

The Post Office at White Marsh, Columbus county, N. C., has been discontinued.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, Mr. Badger, from the Committee on the Judiciary, presented a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia.

Mr. B. also introduced a resolution to pay to Clark Mills, who executed the equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, which has been placed upon the public square in Washington, $20,000, as a reward to American genius and art, and to repay his liabilities to a large amount incurred on that work.

Messrs. Cass, Butler and Hale spoke on Cuba and the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Butler contended, that the Monroe doctrine in relation to colonization related exclusively to preventing the Spanish provinces that had attained their independence from being again subjected to the mother country by the interference of European Powers. Mr. Hale expressed the opinion that Canada was of far more importance to the United States, morally, socially, and commercially, and its proximity to the United States more dangerous, than the Island of Cuba.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cass's resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine was further debated by Mr. Mason, who spoke to show that the principles asserted in Monroe's message effected what it was alone intended to effect, and that those principles can only be re-asserted by the American government when the same contingencies arise.

Mr. Cass said a few words in reply.

The bill for a rail road to the Pacific underwent a long debate between various members.

On Thursday, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

The Pacific rail road bill was further debated at length.

Chaplains in the Navy.—Mr. Butler. Mr. President, a great many memorials have been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary upon the subject of abolishing the office of chaplain for the two houses of Congress and for the army and navy. One of the members of the committee, the honorable senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Badger,] has drawn up a very full, and I think satisfactory, report upon the subject; and I move that ten thousand additional copies of that report be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Cass. Before the question is put on that motion, I would ask the honorable senator whether the report recommends that the office be abolished?

Mr. Butler. No, sir; it does not.

Mr. Cass. Then I will vote for it.

By unanimous consent the motion was considered and agreed to.

The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 17, went into Executive session (on the nomination of Judge.)

And on Friday, a long Executive session was held, the party opposed to confirming Mr. Badger protesting against going into Executive session, but the motion was carried, 21 to 20.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, a bill was passed to prohibit the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia.

On Wednesday, Mr. Chandler of Penn. spoke warmly against the bill for a Branch Mint in New York, exciting much feeling among the New York members.

A message from the President communicated the fact of the refusal of the Seminole Indians to emigrate, and submitting whether an attempt should be made to remove them by force.

On Thursday and Friday nothing of importance.

THE ONE MAN POWER.—The *Locofoco* proposition in Congress to give President Pierce ten millions of dollars, to be expended as he may please, is a new evidence of the monarchical tendencies of the so-called "democratic" party. Such a thing never was done but once before, as we believe, and that was when the same party voted Mr. Polk three millions to buy a peace with Mexico. The chief organ of the party now contends, that if three millions were granted to Mr. Polk, "scarcely less than ten millions now would be up to the standard of that precedent." The same organ advocates the grant on the ground that if not made, it may become necessary to call Congress together, "an expensive, and generally worse than useless expedient." Would it not suit the party better to abolish the Congress altogether, and let the President conduct the government without the interference of such an "expensive" and generally "worse than useless" body? If ten millions be given to the President, to use at his discretion, why not twenty, or thirty, or the whole revenue of the government?

The following are those who voted for leave to Mr. Marshall to introduce his proposition to grant the ten millions, after it had been distinctly proclaimed in the House that "every member who is opposed to the resolution will vote against its introduction.

Those who voted for leave were—Messrs. Ashe, Beale, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cartter, Dean, Doty, Florence, Gaylord, Gorman, Green, Howard, Marshall, Mason, McCorkle, Orr, Polk, Riddle, Ross, Russell, Savage, Scurry, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, St. Martin, and Sweetser—26.

Not a Whig among them, of course. 150 members voted against leave, including Messrs. Caldwell, Morehead, Outlaw, Stanly, and Venable, of this State. Messrs. Daniel, Dockery, and Clingman were absent.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Charlotte Whig mentions several counterfeit $4 notes on the Bank of the State, recently detected in that place. They appear old and considerably worn, and are therefore well calculated to deceive, except one, which was new, but bad in every particular. The signatures &c. are very perfect, but appear to be engraved, except the dates and numbers, some of which are written in blue ink, a kind of ink never used by the bank. The paper is pale, coarse, and thick, and the engraving generally coarse and irregular. The shading of the letters is dark, coarse, and heavy. Some are payable at Morganton, others at Charlotte.

Beware of Counterfeits.—We were this morning shown a Counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Wadesboro', N. C., which was ignorantly offered to a gentleman of this place who on sight discovered it to be a counterfeit. It is coarsely and badly executed. The signature of the President, Walter R. Leake, is engraved, Wm. R. Leake—the date is only 1851, with no day or month.

New Bernian.

The Dwelling House of H W. Deberry, of Anson county, was burned to the ground on the night of the 20th inst., with all the furniture. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $3000.

MARRIED,

In Elizabethtown, on the 19th inst., by John I. McMillan, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BLACKWELL and Miss MARY RUSS, all of Bladen.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., at the residence of Capt. Francis E. Rives, of Petersburg, by the Rev. H. Stringfellow, Mr. M. W. RANSOM to Miss PATTIE A. EXUM, both of North Carolina.

In Bladen county, on the 17th ult., by W. P. Jessup, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. ROGERS, of Robeson county, to Miss A. S. BRYAN, of Bladen.

On Big Rockfish, on the 13th instant, by Hector McNeill, Esq., Mr. JERMON ROONCE to Miss SARAH, daughter of Major Mitchell.

In Raleigh, on the 13th instant, Mr. JOHN C. SLUMSDEN to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Rev. B. Hayes.

DIED,

At his residence, near Carthage, Moore county, on the 5th instant, after a protracted and painful illness, borne with christian fortitude and forbearance, DANL SHORT, Sen. Esq., formerly of Anson county, leaving a widow and numerous family to mourn their irreparable loss. COM.

The Wadesborough Argus is requested to copy.

In Forsyth county, on the 10th inst., Mrs. JUDITH KERNER, wife of Phillip Kerner, Esq., aged 45 years.

In Atala county, Miss., on the 30th ult., Mr. ANGUS McKINNON, aged about 50 years, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

In Washington City, on the 19th inst., after a few days' illness, MARTHA, wife of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and only surviving child of the late Col. Martin, of North Carolina, in the 24th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan'y 24.

BACON—	12	a 14	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba	24	a 27
CANDLES—E.F.	14	a	New Orleans,	40	a
Adamantine	30	a 35	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
Sperm	50	a	Tanners',	60	a 70
COFFEE—Rio,	10½	a 11	SALT—		
Laguira,	11	a	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75	a
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Alum, (bu.)	40	a
COTTON—			SEED—		
Strictly prime,	9	a 9¼	Flaxseed,	1 20	a 1 25
Prime,	9	a	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Fair,	8¾	a 8¾	SHOT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Com., pr. bag,	1 75	a
Gunny,	14	a 16	Buck,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	SPIRITS—		
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Peach Brandy,		a
COTTON YARNS—			Apple " new	50	a
No. 5 to 10,	16	a	North'n "	40	a 43
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	32	a 35
Brs. Sheetings,	6¾	a 7	Northern "	30	a 35
Osnaburgs,	9¼	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	35	a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 60	a 4 75	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 25	a 4 50	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	4 10	a 4 25	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
New Corn,	60	a 65	Crushed,	9¼	a 10¼
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	50	a 55	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	65	a 70	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	65	a 70	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2	a 2 25
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	3	a 4	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	12	a 13	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	6	a 7	WOOL—	22	a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—From the middle and the latter part of the week the market was quite animated, and sales were easily made for the better grades at the highest figures.

Flour market unsteady.

Corn—We advance our rates; sales easily made.

Oats, Peas and Flaxseed we also advance.

Apple Brandy is scarce in the market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Prices have still further advanced, soft $3 85 to $4, hard $2 to 2 25. Spirits 63. N. C. Bacon, hog round, 13. Lard 13. Lumber—Three rafts sold at $9 for wide boards, $8 for scantling, and $10 for flooring. Timber—Sales of several rafts at prices ranging from 4 50 to $10.

At Charleston, cotton rather quiet at 8¾ to 10½. N. C. Corn 62 to 67.

At New York, cotton steady at full prices.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,675,644 bales, against 1,227,863 last year. Increase 447,781.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 20—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with freight and passengers.

21—Evergreen, with goods for J M A Drake, T McDonald, D Scott, D H Holland, M Brown & Son, Rev J R McIntosh, J J Jackson, Rockfish Co, C P Mallett, C S Johnson, E J Hale & Son, T J Johnson, Cook & Johnson, M McKinnon, Willkings & Co, Branson & Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, King & Hege, Benbow, Kyle & Co, J Utley, P P Johnson, A W Steel, J A McRae, A A McKethan, H G Hall, S J Hinsdale, J N Smith, McDonald & Whaley.

22—Southerner, with goods for King & Hege, D H Holland, J H Haughton, E Fuller, C E Leete, E J Hale & Son, C S Johnson, C Lutterloh, Ray & Pearce, J & T Waddill, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Cook & Johnson, Jas N Smith.

22—Gov Graham, with boat Gen McRae in tow, and goods for Cedar Falls Co, Jenkins & Roberts, E Fuller, Hall & Bollinger, W Draughon, A A McKethan, Miss C Stauber, R J Lindsay, S Dillon, Murchison, Reid & Co, G H Lee, R T Long, J W Baker, Rankin & McLean, H L Myrover & Co, T McDonald, G Lauder, E Bryan, C W Andrews, H S Robards, Smith, Clark & Swain, W J McConnell, I Clegg, P G Evans, W M Davis & Co, J W Scott, C A Harrison, D Murphy, Benbow, Kyle & Co, L J Haughton, J W Bitting, J G Cairns, Dr H James.

22—Zephyr, with passengers and freight.

23—Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for Benbow, Kyle & Co, Ray & Pearce, E Fuller, W J McDairmid, G W Brown, J H Hall, S T Hawley & Son, D B Ayres, T S Lutterloh, A Williamson, T Hill, G Deming, C Montague, D & W McLaurin, A J Woodward, H A London & Co.

24—Rowan, with boats H L Myrover and Cumberland Star in tow, and goods for Fowlks & Co, B Rose, P P Johnson, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, Ray & Pearce, J H Hall, E Fuller, Benbow, Kyle & Co, W H Lutterloh, Willkings & Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, Geo McNeill, and others.

THE Ladies of Fayetteville have an opportunity to learn the science of Drawing Patterns for cutting Dresses, in an elegant and fashionable manner, if application be made within one week at Mrs Brown's Hotel.

Linings will be fitted without learning the science, if desired.

Jan'y 24. 62-2t

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. Bason, M. D., D. D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found when not professionally absent.

Jan. 24, 1853. 62-*3m

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A MEETING of the friends of the Richmond and Robeson Plank Road Company will be held on SATURDAY the 5th day of FEBRUARY next, at FLORAL COLLEGE. All who feel interested are particularly requested to attend.

By order of the COMMISSIONERS.

62-1t

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks Rice.
45 Boxes Cheese.
10 Corn Shellers.
5 Barrels Pickled Pork.
100 Sacks Salt.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1852, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber purchased the indentures of JAMES BURNET, a free man of color, for the space of five years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing the said Burnet in any way whatever, as I will unhesitatingly put the law in force against them. JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1853. 62*4t

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road.

STOCKHOLDERS, *and Subscribers to Stock*, in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company, and all who are interested in the extension and completion of the Road, are requested to meet at the Town Hall in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, for the purpose of organizing the Company, according to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company;" and for the purpose of taking steps for the extension and completion of the Road from Kingsbury to Raleigh.

A. McLEAN,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
NATHAN KING,
JAMES W. STRANGE,
M. V. JONES,
} Trustees.

Further Notice to Stockholders.

THE Road from Fayetteville to Kingsbury, a distance of eleven miles, having been completed at a cost of a little over $15,000, the contractors who did the work and furnished materials for its construction are pressing for a settlement of their accounts. Subscribers who have not paid their first and second instalments are therefore called upon by every consideration of necessity and justice to do so without delay.

The third instalment will be due 19th Feb'y, which it is hoped will be promptly met.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n, &c.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62*td

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NEW DRUG STORE.



THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

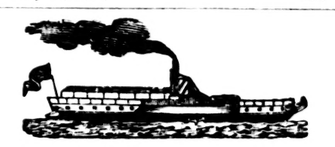
Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD,
20 bbls. Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
Train "
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil,)
Paris " " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale low by J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf



Steamboats at Auction.

ON THURSDAY the 10th day of February next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., all the STEAM and TOW BOATS belonging to the "Henrietta Steamboat Company," viz: The Steamers Evergreen and Southerner, and Tow Boats Henry Clay, Ben Rush, Lady of the Lake, Averasborough, and Chapel Hill.

Terms—Three, six, nine and twelve months' credit for approved Notes. Sale positive.

J. H. COOK, President.

Jan'y 22, 1853. 62ts

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall on the 9th day February next, at the late residence of Nelson Gibson, deceased, expose to public sale the personal property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, consisting of the following Negro Slaves, viz: BOB, JOE, CAROLINE, CALVIN, ELIJAH, HANNAH, CAROLINE, JIM, and SOOKY; all the Lands, stock of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming utensils belonging to the Estate of Nelson Gibson, dec'd. And at the same time and place as Administrator of Ruthia Gibson, I will expose to public sale all the Corn, Horses, one Bed and Furniture, one Gig and Harness belonging to her Estate, and various other articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money before the property is removed. The sale will be opened at 10 o'clock.

SAMUEL J. GIBSON,
Executor of Nelson Gibson, and
Administrator of Ruthia Gibson.

Springfield, Richmond Co., N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 62-*ts

NEW BOOKS.

KATIE STEWART, from Blackwood's Magazine; Martyrs and Heroes of the Scottish Covenant; Speeches of Hayne and Webster; Rockdhu; Seven Wise Men of Greece; Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag; Abbott's Young Christian; Ditto Corner Stone; Bullions' Sallust; Emerson's Arithmetic; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

CARMINA SACRA,

A FURTHER SUPPLY just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

FRUIT TREES.

10,000 FRUIT TREES for sale by the Subscribers, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Grape Vines, Pears, Evergreen Trees of the most rare kinds, planted and insured to live; and many things else.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., Jan. 19, 1853. [61

FAUST & WINEBRENER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

No. 68½ NORTH THIRD STREET,
Between Arch and Race, (West side,)

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber, being interested in the above house, would respectfully invite his friends to give him a call. WM. M. CARTER.

Jan'y 18, 1853. 61-2m

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

E. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Mastine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

At an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall 11th Jan. 1853,

The following officers were elected for the present year:

G. Deming, Tax Collector.
Jos. Arey, Special Justice.
A. M. Campbell, Director Patrol for Upper Fayetteville
J. A. McLaughlin, " " Lower "
W. L. Callais, Town Constable.
Chas. Goddard, Clerk of the Market.
C. D. Nixon, Standard Keeper.
W. Williamson, Street Comm'r, and Superintendent of the Grave Yard.

The following gentlemen were appointed Committee of Vigilance for the present year:

Ward No. 1. Jas. Sandy, S. T. Hawley, W. J. Russell.
2. C B Mallett, A M Campbell, W H Haigh.
3. J H Cook, E J Lilly, J C Haigh.
4. G McNeill, S A Steelman, C A McMillan.
5. A A McKethan, E Fuller, J M Beasley.
6. A McLean, J D Williams, J Carmon.
7. T M Sackett, E W Barge, J Kyle, Jr.

The following gentlemen were appointed Fire Wardens for the year 1853:

J. D. Williams, Chief Fire Warden
S. T. Hawley.
J. O'Hanlon.
P. P. Johnson.
A. M. Johnson.
Thos. Waddill.
W. Draughon.

From the Minutes.

61-3ti] W. G. MATTHEWS, Clk.

PLANTING POTATOES.

50 BBLS. just received and for sale by LAWRENCE & TROY.

Jan. 19, 1853. 61-2w

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of National College will receive Sealed Proposals till 1 o'clock on the 16th of February, for the erection of a College Building.

The diameter of the building will be 340 feet, average height 28 feet, No. of rooms 25. The building must be constructed of the best bricks, and finished with good materials. Proposals will be received for the brick-work and carpenter's work, separately or together. The workmen will board themselves and find all material. For specifications, apply to B. Craven, at the College.

The Board of Trustees will also meet on the same day, to locate the buildings and lay off the grounds. The whole Board is requested to attend.

C. H. WILEY,
Ex-officio Sec. Board Trustees.

Jan. 18, 1853. 61-4t

LOST,

A PORTE MONAIE, containing $21 in bills, and $1 40 in change. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning the same to

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the growth of 1852.

For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-4w

$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a man by the name of ALEXANDER BROWN. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather stout built, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., has light colored hair, rather inclined to red, dark eyes, and is somewhat freckled in the face. He is very polite in speaking. He killed a negro boy of mine last night.

CAMERON WRIGHT.

Springfield, Richmond Co., Jan. 20, 1853. 61tf

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

Peter Lorillard,

MANUFACTURER,

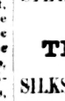
No. 42 Chatham st., New York.

OFFERS for sale the following articles, warranted of superior quality:—Maccoboy, Scotch, Coarse French Rappee and other SNUFFS. Also, Fine-cut TOBACCO, in tin-foil and papers.

A more particular description of the various articles can be known by sending for a full price current as above.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-3m

Taylor's Temperance Hotel.



The Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community, and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named House on strictly Temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being **No. 28 Cortlandt St., near Broadway,** and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR.

New York, 1853. 61-3m

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffets and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the Trade generally. He will offer great inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-8m

Bladen Superior Court.

Melvin and others, } Petition
vs. } for
The Executors of Daniel Melvin. } Distribution.

IT having been referred to the undersigned Commissioners to take the account in this cause, the distributees of the late Daniel Melvin and all others in interest are hereby notified to be and appear before them at Elizabethtown, on Friday the 4th day of Feb'y next.

MAEGER LONDON.
WARREN WINSLOW.

Dec. 8, 1852. 61tt

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in the Town of Lumberton, between John A. Barnes and John C. Moore, under the firm of BARNES & MOORE, was dissolved on the 15th inst. by mutual consent. The Books, Notes and Accounts of the late firm have been placed in the hands of Robert S. French, to whom all payments must be made. Those indebted are requested to make payment to Mr. French immediately.

JOHN C. MOORE.
J. A. BARNES.

Lumberton, Jan. 18, 1853. 62*3t

Mr. and Mrs Owen's Boarding School.

A CHEAP BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls, under the management of North Carolina Teachers; in one the healthiest villages in the State.

The most thorough instruction is given in all the common branches of study, and (if desired) in Music, Latin, and French.

Particular attention is paid to the Store accounts of the young Ladies who board with the Principals, and every other means is used to prevent extravagance.

For more particular information apply to

THOS. R. OWEN, Tarboro', N. C.

Jan 8, 1853. 58-6t

30 SACKS Wm. R. Holt's Flour, in 100 lb. sacks, 2000 lbs. superior Mountain Butter, in small firkins. 100 casks Lime. For sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 10. 58tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M. W. McNair & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Springfield, January 1, 1853.

☞ All persons who are indebted to the late firm will please to make payment without delay, to M. W. McNair, as it is desired to settle the business as soon as possible.

JAMES A. McCOLMAN will continue the mercantile business at the old stand, where, in addition to the goods on hand, he is receiving new goods, and will continue to keep up a general stock, suited to the trade of this section of country—all of which will be sold at very low prices, and on accommodating terms. He cordially invites the former friends of the late firm, and the public generally, to give him a call, as he will spare no pains in trying to please.

Springfield, January 1, 1853. 58-3w

AT J. M. BEASLEY'S
New Jewelry Store,
Hay Street, near the Market House,

MAY be found an unusually large and rich variety of

Watches and Jewelry,

5 dozen pair of the latest style Cuff Pins; 7 do. pair latest style Ear Rings; large lot Silver Ware: Forks; Spoons; Ladles; Cream Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Cups. Also, large lot Plated goods; Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols; double-barrel Guns; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.

J. M. BEASLEY.

Jan'y 6, 1853. 57-2m

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 150,000 hard burnt BRICK, which he is willing to sell at the lowest market price. And he intends to keep a supply constantly on hand.

HU. McPHERSON.

Jan'y 5, 1853. 57-3m

Office of the C. F. and D. R. Nav. Co.,
Pittsborough, Jan'y 3, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at the Office of this Company, to execute the work yet remaining to be done on the line of Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, until the 11th day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. J. JACKSON, Treas'r of the Company.

57tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

MARBLE FACTORY.



By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1852. 55-1Ypd

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, C[illegible] [illegible]hoes, [illegible] and Rope, with [illegible]THING. [illegible]ntly purchased, [illegible]il.

[illegible] MOORE.

East Corner Market Square.

Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

LAWRENCE & TROY
Have received their Fall Stock of
Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.
—ALSO—
A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

We have on hand the following

GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar; Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Fancy and common Bar Soap; Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs; Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.; Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.; Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto; Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds"; No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.; No. 1 ditto, in kitts; Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts; Goshen and Dairy Butter; Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

Fine French Brandy; Common Domestic ditto; Old Rye Whiskey; Rectified ditto; clear white ditto; Country ditto; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Port and Teneriffe Wine; Common Malaga ditto.

We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.

We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 BBLS. PORK.
10 " Fish Herrings.

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Nov. 8 1852. 41tf.

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

Blanks for sale here.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South west corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harlleesville Road.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.

Sept. 13, 1852. 20tf

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Including Turpentine Tools; bar, band, hoop, round, and square Iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel.

Hollow and Wooden Ware; Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of

GROCERIES.

☞ Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 15, 1852. 20tf

FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey-red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and, Brass head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported directly from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.

—ALSO—

25 Bbls. Coffee Sugar.
5 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks old French Brandy,
20 Hf. bbls. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Picnic Crackers.

An assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

Just received and for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 4, 1852. 31tf

FISH.

NEW MULLETTS, in Oak Barrels. Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Nov. 29, 1852. 48tf

FOR SALE.

WAGON AND TEAM MULES, two of the mules 3 years old. All in good repair and order for running. Apply to

H. BRANSON, or N. BRANSON.

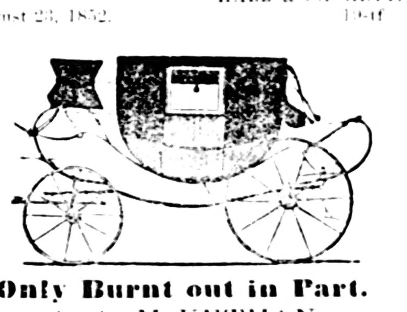
Dec. 20, 1852. 55tf

FALL STOCK, 1852.
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 23, 1852. 19tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

We are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 25, 1852. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 42 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
Clothing Establishment.
J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,
110 William Street,
NEW YORK;
AND
Person Street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for this market. Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying.

ALSO—A good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, and fine Cloths and Cassimeres. All of which will be sold at New York wholesale prices.

Having secured the services of some of the best practical workmen, the Tailoring Business will be carried on as usual, and all orders for fine clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

October 28, 1852. 39tf

WHISKEY.

20 BARRELS of very fine North Carolina RYE WHISKEY, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 20, 1852. 55-2m

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 10 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 50 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place, over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to reinstate my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

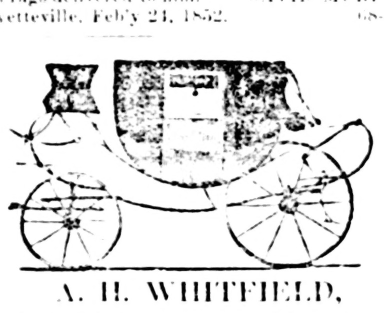
March 29, 1852. 77tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf



A. H. WHITFIELD,
Coach & Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Heads, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES**, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.

Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 91-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

I INTEND erecting a STILL on the Western Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, where N. King & Co. formerly had one, and would be pleased to see those making Turpentine before they make any engagements, as the late improvement made by me in distilling will enable me to give good prices for the raw material.

N. KING.

Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Nov. 15, 1852. 43tf

LOOK AT THIS.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, containing 750 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River,—a very healthy place, good buildings, and every thing necessary for Plantation business. It is well timbered for Turpentine, brings fine Corn and Peas, and any thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.

HARDY BARNES.

Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 42tf

WANTED.

TWO SPIRIT-BARREL COOPERS. Apply to N. KING, Kingsbury, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.

MY Room is again open for the reception of visiters, or those who may want likenesses of themselves or families, single or in groups, and in every style imaginable; for I have recently purchased a variety of fancy cases, to suit all tastes. Hours for children, from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Instructions in the Art given, and apparatus furnished if wished. My Room is in the same place, Benbow's buildings, near the Bank of Cape Fear.

T. O. SMITH.

Dec. 15. 52-2m

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, *gratis*.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms. Dec. 7, 1852.—50tf

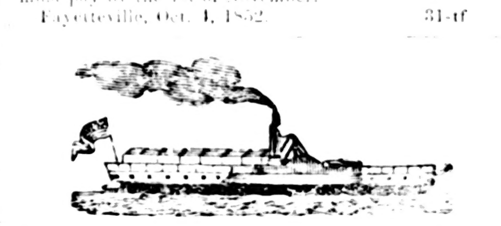
EDWIN GLOVER,
At the sign of the Large Watch, Hay Street,
(***HIS OLD STAND,***)
Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS,
consisting of
Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast pins; Ear rings and Finger-rings, a fine stock; Cuff-pens; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess-men; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

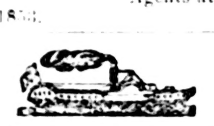
Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf



THE New Iron Steamer Zephyr will leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to Captain R. McRae on board, or to

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent at Fayetteville.
J. & D. McRAE & CO. Agents at Wilmington.

January 10, 1853. 58tf

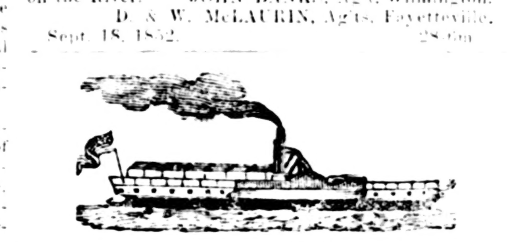


The Brothers' Steamboat Company,
OR BANKS'S LINE,

IS prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass*" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.

JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

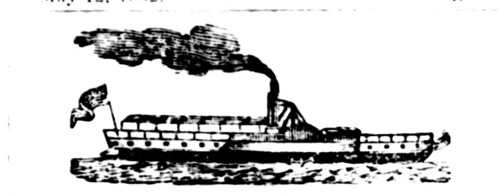


A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't Cape Fear S. B. Co.

May 12, 1852. 90-tf

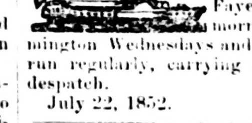


STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

April 26, 1852. 85-tf



THE Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 8tf

UNION LIVERY STABLES,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Philips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

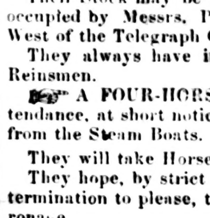
They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms.

They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW & CO.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS.



THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Sept. 8, 1852. 24-6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 80tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48 tf

McDONALD & McMASTER,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c.
GILLESPIE STREET,
Yellow Building, between the Market House and Bank of the State.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec. 10, 1852. 51tf

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Fro[illegible] Street,
NE[illegible] YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 15, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 63tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

H. H. COLE,
Wholesale Clothier,
Cor. of Centre Market Space and Pratt street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 60-t10Mar

JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
FACTORS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE BROWN'S BUILDINGS.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Spirits, Rosin, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 60-1m

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

"The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville."

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

W. H. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS.

McKAY & ROBERTS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
South Water street, 6 doors below Market,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville, } Fayetteville.
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq.,
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; largewharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents [illegible] Common Schools of this County, the Report [illegible] the Chairman was read and found correct, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was appointed Chairman of the Board for the year 1853.

Resolved, That the apportionment for the year 1853 be 75 cents for each child in the county, and that the Districts having 40 children be paid $30, and those having less than 40 be paid $30, provided returns are made according to law.

Resolved, That the Chairman apply to the County Court in March, when a majority of the Justices are present, for the payment to the School Fund of $[illegible] retained by the State for two mutes from this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman bring to the attention of the County Court the importance of laying a tax for the support of Common Schools in this county.

No Schools having been taught in Nos. 15, 2[illegible], 2[illegible], 29, 30 and 66, under the order of the Board the amounts due these Districts are merged in the general fund for this year.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to settle with the District No. 19.

Resolved, That the District No. 5[illegible] be divided so as to make a new District, which shall be numbered 75, and that a portion of No. 55 be added to No. 75, so as to include the families of George Wilder, Malcom McMillan, Joseph Tolar, David Thames, and N. H. Jones, and that Malcom McMillan, N. C. Beard and Joseph Tolar be the Committee in No. 75.

The following Statement shows the amount due by the Districts and due to the Districts, up to Jan'y 1st.

Amounts due to Districts up to January 1, 1853.

No.	Due to.	Due by.	No.	Due to.	Due by.
1.	$16 60		33.	$70 40	
3.	23 70		36.	23 00	
4.		$90 20	39.	32 00	
5.	84 40		43.	10 80	
6.	39 27		49.		$30 [illegible]
7.	71 20		52.		1 [illegible]
8.	80 80		54.		32 [illegible]
9.	46 65		53.	163 60	
10.	90 80		55.		2 [illegible]
12.	30 40		56.	19 00	
13.		10 00	57.	12 00	
14.	32 00		58.	165 20	
16.	60 00		60.	7 40	
18.	41 [illegible]0		61.	136 36	
19	54 40		62 }	215 40	
20.	4 00		63 }		
21.		20	65.	24 87	
22.	8 18		67.	26 84	
23.	32 00		68.	15 19	
24.	32 00		69.	6 67	
28.	32 00		70	37 00	
31.	32 00		71.	4 50	
32.	57 60		72.	49 90	

The Chairman was requested to settle and close the accounts with Nos. 41 and 74.

The calculations of the amount due to the Districts will be made on the returns up to January 1853.

From the Minutes of the Board.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

List of the School Committees for the year 1853.

District No. 1—A H Fewar, T W Spence, Jas [illegible] Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Elias Page.
3—John A Senter, Wm Prince, H S Gower.
4—T O Johnson, L McKinney, A Fradley.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, Wm Sexton
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love.
7—John McKay, Alexander Campbell, Henry A[illegible]
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Fun[illegible]
9—Lovet Ryals, Thos Johnson, R J Norris.
10—Wm Stewart, Jas Hodges, Furney Tart.
11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Edwin Godwin
12—Daniel McDonald, Angus McLellan, John [illegible] Taylor.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie.
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, John McPhail, [illegible] McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, Far'd Armstrong, John McN[illegible]
16—Robert Williams, Jas M Smith, Jas Guy.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C W[illegible]
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex Ma[illegible]
19—F D Breece, John T Herndon, John Murphy
20—Wm Cade, Randal McDaniel, Jas Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E [illegible]
22—Joseph Downing, Valentine Downing, [illegible] Carter, J'r.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith
24—Jno P McLean, N King, M J Buie.
25—Giles Ham, W B Ham, Ronald McMillan.
26—Benj Smith, Jas Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—H Elliot, Jno Elliot, H McNeill.
28—Alex'r Walker, Jno McNeill, J'r, W L Willi[illegible]
29—Sam'l D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pip[illegible]
30—John L Atkins, Major N McLean, Major A[illegible] Cameron.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, Wm Wade
32—Mark Wade, Jno L Bethea, Jonn Holley.
33—Jas M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex Gilchrist.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Lashley.
35—John McRae, Dan'l McLean, Malcom Black
36—Jno Ray, Sr. Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McLean
37—Dan'l McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patters[illegible]
38—Hector McNeill, J S Harrington, Duncan McA[illegible] thur.
39—Daniel Cameron, D Cameron (Miller,) Alexan[illegible] Cameron.
40—S E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Robert Smith, Arch'd McCollom, John Smith
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, A[illegible] Patterson.
43—Murdoch McDuffie, Malcom McCrainey, D [illegible] Caskill.
44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—Wm McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McL[illegible]
46—Christopher Monroe, Duncan Murchison, [illegible] Munroe.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ra[illegible]
48—Chas Munroe, Jno Brown, Angus Ray, (Mil[illegible]
49—Neill McGogan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Bl[illegible]
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, Jno B[illegible]
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David G[illegible]
52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, John H Hall
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus Mc[illegible]
56—Neill Marsh, Isaac Hollingsworth, Wm Butler
57—Wm Shaw, Duncan Munroe, John Munroe.
58—S J Hinsdale, Jas G Cook, John M Rose.
59—Arch'd McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Dun[illegible] McArthur.
60—Jas Baker, W J Anderson, Jas W Strange.
61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden
62 & 63—Joseph Arey, T J Johnson, Jno P Leona[illegible]
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robt McKinnon, David Murp[illegible]
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—H A Williams, Jos Adams, Wm Partin.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson
71—Daniel Smith, Angus Johnson, Sam'l Cameron
72—James McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson
73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parrish.
74—Robert Tolar, Wm A King, Thos J Page.
75—Joseph Tolar, N C Beard, Malcom McMillan.

Jan'y 8, 1853. 58*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

John McBryde, Administrator of John Priest, *vs.* Mary McEachern and Alexander Priest.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander Priest, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Alexander Priest to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the said county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, A. D. 1853, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petitioner's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of November, in the 77th year of American Independence, A. D. 1852.

SH'H HOWELL, Clk C. C.

Issued December 15th, 1852.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th ult. a mulatto woman named MARY ANN, about 2[illegible] years old, stout built, short thick foot, bad teeth, small round ear-rings in her ear, very pleasant when spoken to, and had on a checked linsey frock, a plaid shawl and a yellow handkerchief on her head. I think she is harbored about town or in the suburbs. She may try to get to Hillsboro' where her mother lives. She came from there, and was the property of Mrs. Eliza Estes. I forewarn all persons from harboring said slave under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given for her delivery to me in Fayetteville or her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. Any information to be addressed to James Dodd, Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES DODD.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 58*-tf